The Courier-Journal.

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FRANCE.

The Bordeaux Government Suspended by That of Paris,

And Elections Without Any Disqualifications Whatever Ordered.

Prussia Interferes and Demands This Action.

Bourbaki Dies From the Wounds of His Own Hand.

Emperor William's Response to the German Diet.

Attempt to Assassinate Trochu.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that an attempt had been made in Paris to assassinate General Trochu. The General's orderly officer was killed, but he himself was not injured.

The Orleans Princes.

It is now said that the Orleans Princes will not accept the candidatures for the National Assembly.

Paris on Receipt of the Armistice.

Travelers who left Paris Wednesday arrived at Brussels to-day. They report the city quiet. There was some slight disorder upon receipt of the news of the signing of the armistice, but the rioters were easily appeased. There was great difficulty in procuring food, and 23,000 Parisians had already asked for permission to leave the city.

The Paris Candidates.

A preliminary electoral meeting has been held in Paris, and decided in favor of the following candidates for the National Assembly: Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Quinet, Gambetta, Soissat, and Dorain.

The members of the Paris Bourse have published a list of ninety military, naval, literary and legal celebrities to be submitted to the great electoral meeting. Rentes are quoted at 50f. 25c.

Bourbaki Dead.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—The Gaulois has a telegram announcing that Gen. Bourbaki has died from wounds inflicted on himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

Prussia Interferes in the French Elections.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 3.—An official note from Count von Bismarck points M. Gambetta to the decree issued by him declaring the ineligibility to the Assembly of functionaries under the Empire as a corroboration of the fears expressed by Favre, that the elections will not be free. In consequence of which, continues the Count, "I proposed a convocation of the Corps Legislatif, which was refused by Favre." The note concludes with a protest from Bismarck against the decree, and a statement that the Germans will only recognize an Assembly composed of freely elected deputies.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4.—Count Bismarck having protested against the electoral disqualifications of the decree of the Bordeaux Government, M. Gambetta has made a reply which warmly defends that document, and says it frustrates the plans of Bismarck and his accomplices, the fallen dynasty, and the insolent pretension of the Prussian Minister to interfere with the constitution of the French Assembly. The best justification of the Bordeaux Government is the public meeting held last night, which resolved en masse to have demonstrations to-morrow, to formally request M. Gambetta to accept the presidency of the Committee of Public Safety, and to prosecute the war to the death.

The Indemnity.

LONDON, February 4.—It has been ascertained that the Times' statement of the conditions of peace as regards the cession of Lorraine and Pondicherry and the transfer of twenty ships of war to Germany is incorrect. The truth is that the Germans are, under the proposed terms, to keep Alsace and the Fortress of Metz. The indemnity demanded from M. Thiers in November was four milliards francs, a figure which, it is possible, has been doubled since that date.

Rumors Contradicted.

The report that ex-Empress Eugenie has left her residence at Chauselhurst for the continent, proves to be without foundation, as does also another report that Henry M. Conti, formerly private secretary to Emperor Napoleon, has arrived in England on a special mission. There is no confirmation as yet to the rumor eminating from the Gaulois, of the death of Gen. Bourbaki.

What was Taken at Paris.

It is now known that about $180,000 prisoners were taken in Paris, with 1,500 cannon and 400 field pieces and mitrailleuses. The gunboats in the Seine and the rolling stock on the railroads were also appropriated by the Germans.

The Bordeaux Government Suspended.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The Gaulois to day says the Paris government has withdrawn the powers of the Bordeaux delegation.

Gambetta and the Elections.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4.—Instructions issued yesterday by M. Gambetta to prefects of departments request strict execution of the electoral disqualification decrees.

Delegates from Republican committees throughout France are arriving at Bordeaux.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi has accepted the candidacy for the representation of Nice in the National Assembly.

An Election Order from the Paris Government.

LONDON, Feb. 3—3 P. M.—The Official Journal of Paris publishes a decree by Favre providing for elections. It omits all political disqualifications prescribed in the Bordeaux decree. It is reported the Prussian troops, in violation of the truce, have entered Fecam.

The Foreign Office announces that an offer has been made to Bismarck and Favre to place English resources at their disposal for supplying Paris with food, the arrangement to be under the superintendence of French and German agents.

The Emperor's Reply to the German Diet.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The President of the lower house of the Prussian Diet read to that body to-day a reply from the Emperor to the loyal and congratulatory address presented to him on the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial crown. The Emperor expresses his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments declared in the address, and fervent hope for the peace and prosperity of the new empire; though there is now, he says, some prospect that the severe struggle into which Germany was forced will soon be finished, it can as yet only be considered that there are grounds for the hope of the re-establishment of peace; it is not impossible but that the war may continue, and great sacrifices may still be necessary for the German people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign Influence at Versailles.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—The efforts of the neutral powers to intervene in the peace negotiations at Versailles encounters great difficulty. There is no truth in the report that Chevalier Nigra goes to Versailles for the purpose of mediating between Bismarck and Favre.

The first clause of the papal guarantees bill has been carried through the Chamber of Deputies.

England and the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day, remarks were made by Samuel Robert Graves and William Rathbone, members of Parliament for Liverpool. The former is a Conservative and the latter a Liberal in politics. Both gentlemen agreed in the expression of the conviction that all native-born Americans cherish an affection for England, and that it was the alien citizens of the United States alone who were hostile to this country.

The Conference.

LONDON, Feb 3.—The members of the Conference upon the Eastern question met again this afternoon. All the powers except France were represented. The deliberations were prolonged, lasting several hours, but no practical result is known to have been reached. The next session will be held on Tuesday, the 7th.

Eastern Matters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4—It is said that the Government of Servia has submitted a proposition to the Porte for a peaceable discussion by the governments of the subject of the annexation of Bosnea and Herzegovina to Servia.

Death of a Dramatic Author.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Thomas William Robertson, a distinguished dramatist and author of "Society," "Ours," "Caste," and many other comedies, died suddenly yesterday at the age of 42.

Marshal McMahon.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Marshal McMahon, in a published letter, denies the truth of the Prussian assertions that the French, at the battle of Woerth, used explosive bullets, and that the French wounded were allowed to cross into Belgian territory.

Prussians Marching on Havre.

It is said that a force of five thousand Prussians is at Yuelot, marching on Havre. They report that other corps are following them.

The Eastern Army.

Gen. Bellot, commanding the 18th French corps, has arrived at Lyons. He reports that the retreat of the Army of the East was caused by want of provisions and munitions, the effect of the armistice.

Demonstrations at Lyons.

There have been demonstrations extremely warlike in their character on the part of the people of Lyons, thousands of whom have assembled in public meetings and paraded the streets with shouts of "Vive Gambetta," and "Vive la commune."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 4. 11:30 A. M.—Consuls 92@92¼. U. S. 5-20s, '62, 90¾; do, '65, 90¾; do, '67, 89¾; 10-40s 89¼. Stocks—Erie 18¾, Illinois 109¾, Atlantic 28¾. Tallow 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.—Cotton—middling uplands, 7¾d@7⅞d; middling Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d; to arrive 7¾d@8d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull; flour 29s; corn, No. 2 new mixed, 36s 3d. Pork 95s. Beef 115s. Lard 62s 6d. Cheese 72s 6d. Short-rib middles 52s.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3, P. M.—Bonds closed easier at 95⅛ for 1862s.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT

To the Louisville and New Orleans Train—Several Severely Injured—Miraculous Escapes.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Another terrible accident is reported on the Jackson road. Two sleeping cars of the northern-bound train were thrown from the track and badly smashed. A large number of passengers are reported injured, many seriously. The railroaders seem to have smothered effectually the particulars of this last calamity.

THE PARTICULARS.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Passengers who arrived to-night state that the train which left New Orleans Thursday evening for Louisville, by a misplaced switch at Bayou Chito, was thrown from the track, turning one sleeping car over on its side on a high embankment; another lodged at an angle of 45 degrees. In the rear car the passengers were thrown from their berths. About ten were bruised—several severely. One gentleman had his shoulders dislocated, and another two ribs broken. Mr. Baker, telegraph operator at New Orleans, and wife were considerably bruised. No one killed. The accident was caused by some one tampering with the switch, as the lock was found near there broken. The passengers in the rear car were extricated by being taken out of the windows. The injured ones, except one with a dislocated shoulder, proceeded to Louisville. Those here could give no names.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting News from Various Portions of the Country.

JAMAICA, Feb. 4—Panama dates to January 24 have come to hand by an arrival from Aspinwall. The Panama railroad was again submerged near Beijo in three feet water. No trains were passing over the road from shore to shore.

A proposition to raise a loan of fifty million dollars has been made in the Peruvian Congress.

A great drought is reported in Buenos Ayres.

In Uruguay the revolution continues. The Government forces had attacked Coelo, and lost 150 men.

A smart shock of earthquake had been felt at Guayaquil. No particulars.

From Aspinwall comes the statement that Captain Selfridge, of the Darien expedition, writes from Paya, in the interior, on the 13th of January, that he has discovered a route for the canal on the summit but 300 feet above the ocean. The route commences near the mouth of the Atrato river.

Advices from Bolivia state that LaPaz was still held by the revolutionists. Movale, their leader, was organizing forces at Sicassia. Emigration continued, and trade was paralyzed.

Potosi had been captured, after six hours' fighting, by the revolutionists, who lost 500 men in killed alone. The city was pillaged for three days, and all manner of atrocities committed by the drunken soldiers.

Colonel Parente and two officers of General Rendon have been shot. Potosi is in ruins. Fifty thousand Indians are flocking from all the provinces to unite with the revolutionists. A battle is imminent.

CINCINNATI.

A Singular Day of Darkness—Gas Lamps at Noon—Fatal Affray—The German Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4—A few days ago Jos. Stricker, of Warren, Ohio, and his late tenant, George Busch, had an altercation regarding a lease, in which blows were exchanged, resulting finally in Van Horn, a third party, striking Stricker with a stick, breaking his skull. Stricker died yesterday. Both parties were arrested.

Such a thick cloud of smoke rested upon the city till 11 o'clock this morning that gas was necessary in almost all houses. In some parts of the city objects could not be seen over half a square.

W D. Gallagher, an old and well-known merchant, died yesterday.

The German jubilee to-night, in celebration of the victories in France, was an immense affair. Large numbers gathered on the line of march long before the procession began moving. The procession embraced all the German societies in the city, accompanied by bands of music. Besides thousands of torches, there were a great number of transparencies bearing the names of battles. German flags were abundant. In the German part of the city the houses were illuminated and gorgeously decorated with American and German colors. The streets were densely packed with spectators.

MEMPHIS.

Lynch Law—Murder—Political Disabilities in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—In the case of Frank Graves, Samuel Foster, Henry Wisner, Geo. Geary, and N G. Hines, charged with hanging a youth named Schofield, at Cuba, last July, now on trial in the Criminal Court, Hines turned States evidence, and swore that the parties hung Schofield for alleged robbery of the till of Graves' store, though he begged for his life.

A negro wood chopper named Henry Hurgalt was killed by another, Henry Trice, yesterday, near this city. Hurgalt was attempting to kill Trice with a maul when the latter cut him down with an axe, literally chopping him in two. Trice was arrested.

The Avalanche's Little Rock special says the Senate killed the bill postponing the collection of taxes, yesterday, by thirteen to ten, which bears heavily on the people of the State. From the tenor of the House proceedings, it is evident that the Clayton party will surround the removal of political disabilities with so many conditions that no practical relief will be given.

Tragedy at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 4—Nettie Brown, a young woman formerly from Gallopolis and Zanesville, Ohio, shot her paramour, Jeff Gilman, a river engineer, this morning. Gilman says it was done while he was asleep, and the girl says it was while he was in the act of striking at her with a hatchet. Gilman is called a hard bat. The girl was formerly a hotel waitress; is about twenty-two, and her parents reside in Zanesville, where her father is said to be a superintendent of iron works. Gilman is not dead yet but the surgeons think he cannot survive. The girl gave herself up and is in the city lock-up.

Execution of a Negro.

BEAUFORT, N. C, Feb. 4—Hamer Haget, a jet black negro, was executed yesterday for the murder of Absolom Fisher, a negro preacher, in July last. The circumstances of the crime were of the most beastly and inhuman character, and the murderer himself was one of the most superstitious and degraded class of the recently freed negroes in the South. Up to his last night on earth he scoffed at the ministrations of the Catholic priest who attended him, but on the morning of the execution he suddenly became converted, and declared he had made his peace with God. This was the first execution in this county since 1811.

The Philadelphia Bank Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Murphy, the watchman at the Kensington bank, has been suspended on account of disobeying orders. The reason the neighbors were not alarmed by the hammering burglars is thus explained: One watchman is a sort of shoemaker, and has been accustomed to bringing in his bench and working at night. When people heard the hammering they thought it was he that was hammering on the lap-stone. Had not Mr Murphy disobeyed his orders in the first place the robbery would not have been committed. He was notified not to admit any person after closing the bank.

The Trial of Mr. Cheny.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—In the Cheny ecclesiastical trial, the evidence having been closed yesterday evening, to-day has been given to the pleas of the counsel, the same being filed by Fuller, for the defense, and by Scorning and Judd, for the prosecution. The case is closed, but the decision will not be made until next week, at least it will not be made public till then.

A large meeting was held at the Opera House this evening to raise funds for the relief of the suffering people of France. Hon. W. Coolbaugh presided.

WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Close of the Forty-First Congress.

What is Likely to be Done in the Remaining Four Weeks.

The Next Session to be a Brief and Unimportant One.

The House-Senate Imbroglio to Ruin the Income Tax Repeal.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE XLI. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Four weeks from to day the 41st Congress will end by Constitutional limitation. It is agreed by Senators and members that little or no important legislation will be perfected in that time beyond the passage of the necessary appropriation bills and possibly the new Southern Pacific Railroad bill, for which a united effort seems to be making by all the interests asking for land subsidies of Congress. Thus far but two important measures have been passed—the San Domingo Commission and the bill to repeal the test oath. There will be an effort made to amend the federal election law, but the Democrats have made up their minds to resist to the end of the session.

Unless the President forces the San Domingo question on the new Congress, which meets as soon as this adjourns its session, it is believed it will be very brief for the reason that neither New Hampshire, Connecticut, nor California will be represented and can have no places on the committees, which will not therefore be appointed.

MIXING THE SCHOOLS.

Considerable local excitement has pervaded to-day over an agreement by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill compelling colored children to attend the white schools of this city. It is conceded that it will utterly ruin the public school system here. The schools are now separate, and are in a most flourishing condition.

THE IMBROGLIO.

The conference committee on the income tax met again to-day, and failed to agree, the Senate insisting that they had a right to originate a bill reducing the revenue, and the House committee denying it. The best judges agree that the repeal of the tax will fail because of this disagreement between the two houses on the constitutional question.

THE TEST OATH.

The President stated to-day that he would sign the bill to repeal the test oath.

CRAMER.

The Senate had another warm debate in secret session to-day for nearly two hours, and on the nomination of the President's brother-in-law, Cramer, of Kentucky, as Minister to Denmark, Sumner and others spoke at length against him, declaring that all the evidence was concurrent that the appointment was one of the most improper ones ever made. He was finally confirmed.

EXPORTS.

There seems to be increased interest manifested in the passage of an export law. A number of the largest and most respectable manufacturers of the country are now here to urge the passage of a judicious measure of this character. It is represented that much can be done in this direction to give renewed energy to the distillery interest and to restore the balance of trade from this production heretofore enjoyed by exportations which, previous to the passage of the revenue laws, were from fifteen to twenty million gallons annually, and, with the present state of affairs in Europe and our increased facilities for making spirits, it is thought that we should have an exportation much larger than this.

CHORPENNING.

An effort is now being made to obtain a whitewashing report from the Committee on Postoffices of the Senate in regard to the Chorpenning claim, by delaying action upon the joint resolution from the House for the repeal of the law of last session.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The third section of the twenty-five miles of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad and telegraph line has been accepted by the President on the recommendation of the Commissioners and the Secretary of the Interior, and the President has directed the usual land patent to be issued to the company.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4—The following nominations were sent to the Senate for Postmasters: Robert A. Cameron, Greeley, Cal.; John D Clemmer, Salem, Ohio; J. J. Sykes, Grass Valley, Cal; Jas. Taylor, Fort Howard, Wis; J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth, Ill.

CRAMER CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Samuel Coulter as Collector of Internal Revenue of Washington Territory, and M. J. Cramer as Minister to Denmark. The discussion on the last-named lasted nearly two hours.

THE REFUNDING BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day gave notice that books would be opened on the 6th of March next, in this country and Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan under the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt. The places in which subscriptions will be made, and the names of government agents will hereafter be announced. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds: the first five hundred millions payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, bearing interest at five per cent; second, three hundred millions, after fifteen years, at four and a half per cent; third, seven hundred millions, after thirty years, at four per cent—principal and interest payable in coin, the interest to be paid quarterly. The subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order: First, subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds; second, subscribers of equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent; third, subscribers to five per cent. bonds. When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or bonds of the United States known as 5-20 bonds, at par value. The coin received in payment to be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds. The bonds to be registered or issued with coupons, as desired by subscribers; registered bonds to be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest to be payable in the United States at the Treasury, any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository of the Government. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid and interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues due the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers such as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

MORE THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to call in an additional $250,000 of three per cent. certificates, as follows: $5,000 each from Nos. 611 to 860, inclusive; $10,000 each from Nos. 501 to 758, inclusive.

A COLORED EJECTION.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Caroline Brown, colored, and awarding her $1,500 damages for being ejected from the cars on the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown railroad.

BOUNTY CLAIMS

Judge Carter delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the bounty claims of Admiral Farragut and others, holding that the courts had jurisdiction in the case. This reverses the decision of the court below dismissing the bill for want of jurisdiction.

THE PARTIES IN MISSOURI.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Tribune's Washington special says: "Letters received here from St. Louis give some interesting details of the political situation there. The efforts that have been made for some time past to unite the two Republican organizations was likely to be crowned with success. A meeting of their separate committees has been called for the purpose of forming a new and general one. This action is quickened by the fears entertained that the Democrats will carry some revolutionary legislation, call a Constitutional Convention, redistrict the State, and do other things to fasten their rule upon Missouri. The State Senate would be a check upon any such designs, if the Republicans were united, there being 20 of them to 14 Democrats. Some anxiety is felt as to the Gratz Brown wing standing by the compromise. One of them, Senator Smith, of Clay county, is stated to have introduced a bill providing for the election of a Constitutional Convention.

THE HOUSE-SENATE IMBROLIO.

The Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress on the right of the Senate under the Constitution to originate a bill to repeal the income tax, held a meeting at the residence of Mr. Hooper last evening. It is understood that there is no prospect of an agreement of the committee, as the members on the part of each house are firm in holding to opposite opinions, and have legal opinions and precedents on which they rely. These precedents will be carefully compared and discussed, and other meetings are anticipated.

NEW YORK.

Steamships Ready to Sail With Provisions for France—The German Diet Indignant at the New York Resolutions—The Erie and O. & M. R. R. Suit—Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Colonel Audenreid, of Gen. Sherman's staff, has arrived here for the purpose of making arrangements to take the Seventh New York regiment and the Seventy-first New York volunteers to Washington to participate in the carnival, which is to take place on the 20th and 21st inst.

AID FOR FRANCE.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to extend aid to France held an adjourned meeting to-day. It was resolved that the Treasurer be instructed to notify the American Minister at Paris that the sum of twenty thousand pounds will be placed to his credit at once, to be used by him in the purchase of supplies. A special committee of five was appointed to receive supplies of grain, provisions, etc., and take charge of the shipment. An appeal to the American people, earnestly urging them to contribute funds and supplies for the starving people of France, was adopted. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Lanier, Treasurer, No. 27 Pine street.

A FRAUD SUSPECTED.

During the past few days the French papers of this city have been publishing paragraphs to the effect that a diamond concert, in aid of the veterans of the war, is to come off at Washington this month, when, it is represented, $800,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry is to be disposed of in premiums. It is suspected to be a swindle. The New York Times says that the French Consul-General, of this city, whose name has been used in connection with this alleged philanthropic enterprise, has denied that he authorized the use of the same.

THE ERIE AND THE O. & M. R. R.

On motion to continue the injunction in his case of the Erie railroad against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, coming up in the Supreme Court to-day, the defendant announced that he has filed the necessary petition and bond and removed the case to the United States Circuit Court.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Assistant United States District Attorney Edmunds is preparing to bring to trial the suit against C. H. Lillienthall, a well-known tobacconist, in which suit the Government seeks to recover about $100,000, which, it is alleged, it has lost, owing to partially allowing exhorbitant claims for wastage made by Mr. Lillienthall on certain brands of tobacco. It seems that Mr. Lillienthall claimed forty per cent wastage in manufacturing this tobacco, and the Government allowed twenty-five per cent, whereas, it is alleged there was not more than from 15 to 20 per cent wastage, thus causing a large reduction on the amount of tobacco on which taxes were levied.

THE GERMANS AND GERMANY.

Late advices state that the German Diet has been discussing the proceedings of the war meeting in this city, at which resolutions not wholly complimentary to the German cause were adopted. The meeting referred to was held October 2d, under the auspices of the French International Society. Delegations from two German societies attended, but nobody considered it as in any sense representing the German population of this city. Shortly afterward a numerously attended meeting of Germans was held, resolutions were adopted protesting against the resolutions at the meeting referred to, to the effect that the enemies of Germany, after their imprudent behavior under cover of a republic, had received a chastisement. At this meeting very well-known persons were present. The president was the Austrian, Oswald Oltenderfer, and one of the ten chief speakers was Sigismund Kaufman.

JUDGE BLACK AND SENATOR WILSON.

It is the purpose of Senator Wilson to notice, and review perhaps at length, Judge Black's last article on his former articles upon the late Secretary Stanton.

For the French ports three French steamships are chartered, to load with Government stores, namely: A steamship of 2,889 tons register; a British steamer of 998 tons register, and another of 804 tons register. The freight engagements for these vessels embrace large quantities of provisions, including some 10,000 barrels of beef, on a basis of about 6s per ton.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 111¾, sold up to and closed at 111⅞. Loans were made at from 1 to 5 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $57,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $282,000, and for the week $1,423,699. Total exports since January 1st, about $3,500,000.

Government securities are strong and advanced ⅛@¼ per cent on 5-20s, closing firm at the advance.

The stock market opened steady and at the close was firmer, but generally quiet. The only marked advance was in Ohio and Mississippi, which stock rose from 34⅛ to 35⅝ on favorable rumors in regard to the injunction on changing gauge. Marietta stock was active on the reported control of the Ohio and Mississippi road by the Baltimore and Ohio. There is a mysterious movement in Rock Island, the optional transactions being heavy.

The bank statement is very favorable, and the figures show that the banks have made a net gain of $2,459,803 in their legal reserve. The banks now hold $18,632,785 above the 25 per cent required by law. The large increase in legal-tenders is due to the Treasury payments wich releases a large amount from the lock up.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$109,407
Specie, decrease	1,186,872
Circulation, decrease	84,213
Deposits, increase	4,284,930
Legal-Tenders, increase	24,693,354

The week closed with great ease in money and the supply offering this afternoon was largely in excess of the demand. Bankers and brokers were supplied freely on call at 4@5 per cent at the close, and large balances were carried over at the bank.

State securities are dull but steady, with the exception of Tennessees, which are weak.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113⅜@
Coupons of '62	111 @
Coupons of '64	110⅞@
Coupons of '65	110⅝@
Do new	109⅛@
Coupons of '67	109⅜@
Coupons of '68	109⅜@
Ten-forties	109⅝@
Currency 6's	111⅜@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	89⅛@	Old Virg'a	64 @
Old Tenn	63 @	Old N. Car	47 @
New Tenn	63 @	New N. Car	24 @
New Virg'a	60⅝@		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	46⅛	Northwestern	74⅛
Quicksilver	10	Do preferred	84⅝
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	107⅛
Do preferred	9	N. J. Cen't	104⅞
Adams Express	67⅝	St. Paul	53⅛
Wells & Fargo	38⅝	Do preferred	74⅜
Amer. Express	44	Tol. & Wabash	52⅛
U. S. Express	43⅝	Do preferred	75⅛
Pacific Mail	—	Fort Wayne	94
N. Y. Cent'l, con	—	Terre Haute	27
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	89	Do preferred	55
Erie	21⅝	Chi. & Alton	116⅛
Erie preferred	44	Do preferred	118
Harlem	125⅛	Ohio & Mis'sippi	35⅝
Do preferred	126	C. C. and C.	81⅛
Reading	98	Burlington	153
Mich. Central	117⅝	Lake Shore	94
Pittsburg	104	Ill. Cent	133⅛

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The total receipts of cattle amount to 4,700 head of poor quality. The market continues dull. Medium weights sell better than heavy. Prices are ¼@½c per lb lower on all cattle. There is a light demand from the East. Only 25 loads were taken. Chicago cattle all lose money. A large number will go through in first hands. For two droves fine Ohio, lowest 5¾c, highest 8@8½c; for a few selected Kentucky, 9c. The following sales were made to-day: Henry Rosenthal—54 Illinois, averaging 1,020 lbs, at 6¾@6½c; 75 oxen, averaging 1,540 lbs, at 7¾c. George Dawey—64 Illinois, averaging 1,380 lbs, at 8c. W. W. Riggs—170 Illinois, averaging 1,280 lbs, at 7¼c. Livingston Rosenthal—15 Kentucky oxen, averaging 1,570 lbs, at $7 30. John Weber—18 Missouri, averaging 1,375 lbs, at 7¼c. W. Robbins—60 Ohio, averaging 1,740 lbs, at 8c; 30, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 8¼c; 15 Indians, averaging 1,270 lbs, at 7¾c; 19 Illinois, averaging 1,130 lbs, at 6¾c; 18, averaging 1,220 lbs, at 6¾c; 30, averaging 1,160 lbs, at 6¼c; 15 common mixed, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 5¼c; 15 Canada oxen, averaging 1,450 lbs, at 4¼c. D. Hough—80 oxen, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 7¾c; 16 Illinois oxen, averaging 1,850 lbs, at 6¾c. Yeoman & Warren—127 Illinois, averaging 1,130 lbs, at 6¾c; 15 Kentucky oxen, averaging 1,540 lbs, at 6¼c.

Sheep—The receipts are 18,000 head, of which 4,500 came in to-day. Up to yesterday they sold at last week's prices, but the larger receipts of the last two days, 9,000 head, caused a decline of ¼@⅜c. Very little is doing to-day. New York, 5@6c; Michigan, 5@7c; Canada, 6¼@7c.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head. No business in live hogs. Dressed hogs are dull and in buyers' favor at 9@9¾c.

☞ A female barber proposed to locate in Madison, Wisconsin, but was discouraged by a league, formed against her by the male members of the art tonsorial.

☞ A lady in Connecticut has an orange tree 25 years old, that has now 140 oranges upon it, 60 of which are ripe.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS---THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..............WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

THE OREGON LANDS.

The House joint resolution authorizing a division of five thousand acres of public land granted by the United States to Oregon for common school purposes in that State, was passed.

SUFFERING FRANCE.

MR. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to station at the port of New York one or more national vessels to convey breadstuffs and supplies, contributed by the people of the United States, to France, and for the destitute and suffering people there.

MR HOWARD moved to strike out all reference to Prussia. Germany had seemed so far able to paddle her own canoe. We had no reason to conclude that they desired any assistance.

MR. SCHURZ suggested that the idea was to make no invidious distinction.

MR. HOWARD regarded it as rather an anomalous state of affairs for the United States to be sending supplies to a foreign country at war. During our war with the rebels no European nation sent us any supplies.

MR. POMEROY said they had sent us men to fight our battles.

MR. CONKLING said there was nothing to make the United States discretionary in the matter between France and Germany. A great many people would desire to send their contributions to Germany.

MR. HOWARD did not desire to be misunderstood. His sympathies had from the first been with Prussia. He would withdraw the amendment.

MR. FOWLER said his sympathies were with the suffering people of both countries, but as for the Government of Germany he failed to see where it had shown any sympathy for the United States in our struggle.

MR. STEWART remarked that Germany had taken our bonds when other nations would not, and had thus given the United States means to carry on the war.

MR. FOWLER—They deserve no credit for that. They were only smarter than other people and they got an exorbinant rate of interest.

MR. SCHURZ said it was undeniable, and evidence was on file in the State Department, that Germany sympathized with the United States and believed we would be successful or they would not have bought our bonds.

MR. CASSERLY thought the resolution of Mr. Pomeroy was a graceful one and should have been passed at once. It was deplorable to bring into the question of a great and noble charity the discussion of the nature which had sprung up.

MR. SUMNER said it was a difficult matter for him or any American to decide as to which we owed the most, France or Germany; but why consider this. Charity knows no persons nor discriminations.

The resolution then passed.

THE P. O. DEPARTMENT

The special order being the bill to reduce, consolidate, and amend the statute relating to the Postoffice Department, it was then taken up.

MR RAMSEY stated that there had been no revision of the postoffice statutes since the last century.

MR. CONKLING called attention to the provision in the postal laws under which a letter mailed to a distant point, upon which only a small portion of the postage was prepaid, was forwarded to its destination, whereas a letter mailed, say in New York for Brooklyn, on which two cents postage was prepaid, was not forwarded to its destination, but sent to the dead letter office; and characterized this ruling of the Postmaster General, and gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment rectifying it.

MR. SUMNER urged the adoption of a cheaper and more uniform rate of postage, which would remedy that and other difficulties. One cent postage was what was wanted.

MR. RAMSEY said that would create a great deficit.

MR SUMNER—Let there be a deficit if it will be in a good cause.

COMMERCE.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to promote commerce and encourage ship building. Referred.

The Senate then, without further action on the bill, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

MR. MURRAY introduced a bill to prescribe an oath of office—the oath to support and defend the Constitution. Referred.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

MR. PETERS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the act of the 27th of July, 1866, for the removal of causes, in certain cases, from State courts.

THE ADAMS CLAIM.

MR. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Theodore Adams the amount of judgment in the Court of Claims in his favor on the 18th of March, 1867. The claim was for $112,748, being the balance due under contracts for the construction of thirty-eight monitor boats and eight steam tugs.

MR. DAWES opposed the bill, arguing that the judgment of the Court of Claims has been reversed by the Supreme Court, and that the bill should specify the actual amount appropriated.

MESSRS. SCOFIELD and STARKWEATHER argued in support of the bill, stating that the decision of the Supreme Court had been based on the technical point that the claim had been referred to a commission of the War Department, which was not the case.

MR. BENJAMIN opposed the bill, and gave a history of the claim, which arose under Gen. Fremont's administration of the department of the Missouri.

MR. DAWES offered a substitute to the bill to pay $112,740 to Theo. Adams in full for all claims under his contract with the Government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar-boats and eight steam tugs.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

MR MAYNARD gave notice that he would on Monday next ask to have the Southern Pacific Railroad bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee of Pacific Railroads, with leave to report at any time.

ILLINOIS.

MR INGERSOLL introduced a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts. Referred.

DES MOINES RAPIDS.

MR. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill releasing and discharging William and John Hannelon, and their sureties, from a bond to the government for the faithful performance of their contract for the improvement of Des Moines rapids. After an explanation, the bill passed.

STOLEN MONEYS.

MR. STEVENS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to credit Geo. F. Cutter, naval paymaster, with money stolen from him. Passed.

HOMŒOPATHY.

MR. SCHUMMACKER presented a resolution from the Homœopathists' Society of Kings county, New York, for the establishment of a National University at Washington, wherein the homœopathic system may be recognized as a system of medicine.

THE TERRITORIES.

The House then proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of the reports from the Committee on Territories.

MR. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing that the first section of the act of Congress of March, 1867, applicable to the territory of Idaho, shall apply and be in force in Wyoming and Utah, the object being to take the power of redistricting from the Legislatures and give it to the United States Judges.

The bill was opposed by Cavanaugh, of Montana, Hooper, of Utah, and Nickols, of Wyoming, but passed.

MR. CULLOM also reported a bill repealing the act of the Wyoming Legislature making an apportionment for members of the Legislature. The repeal of the law gives that power to the Governor. Passed.

MR. LAFFE, from the same committee, reported a bill forbidding Territorial Legislatures to pass private charters, but permitting them to pass general acts of incorporation. Passed.

Also, a bill making fees and compensation from the United States, allowing marshals and clerks in Territories the same as now allowed in Nevada. Passed

MR. POMEROY, from the same committee, reported a bill limiting the sessions of Territorial Legislatures to forty days, and fixing their pay as follows: Members, six dollars per day during session, and six dollars for every forty miles' travel; President of the Council and Speaker of the House, eight dollars per day; one chief clerk, eight dollars per day; one assistant clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one door-keeper, each five dollars per day. Passed.

MR DYER, from same committee, reported a bill annulling the legislative act of Montana of 29th of December, 1869, regulating tenure of office, and also annulling all acts of that Legislature providing for the payment of salaries or extra compensation to Federal officers, members, clerks or employes of the Legislative Assembly other than the amount paid by the United States.

MR. CAVANAUGH, of Montana, asked leave to offer an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all the Territories.

MR DYER declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

MR. CAVANAUGH protested against the unfairness of making the bill applicable to one Territory only.

ALASKA.

MR. CULLOM, from same committee, reported a bill providing for a temporary civil organization for the Territory of Alaska.

It declares Alaska a county with a county seat, and attaches it to the Territory of Washington for executive, legislative and judicial purposes. It extends all public laws of Washington Territory to the county of Alaska, which is to have one Councilman and two members in the Legislature of Washington Territory.

MR STARKWEATHER offered an amendment providing that the bill should not affect the rights of persons and companies having contracts for fur and seal fisheries. Agreed to. After some debate, the bill passed.

THE PENSION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Willard, the Senate amendment to the House bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked for.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

THE WEST INDIES.

Spanish Steamer Watching the Hornet—Prostration of Trade in Hayti—The Cable, Etc.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Haytien advices of the 1st have been received. A Spanish war steamer was watching closely the Cuban steamer Hornet which was at Port au Prince flying American colors day and night. The crew of the Hornet were making preparations to embark for the United States, their passages having been taken.

The country was quiet and the people satisfied with the condition of affairs. Worms had destroyed the cotton plant in Artibonical district. Commerce was suffering.

The premium on gold is increasing, and the deliveries of produce are lighter than ever before known.

KINGSTON, Feb. 4.—The cable fleet, with Sir Charles Brighton on board, leaves here on Monday, and will remain at sea till the lost Porto Rico cable is recovered.

NASHVILLE.

The Tennessee Press Association—Adjournment of the Legislature.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—The Legislature was without a quorum to-day, and is practically adjourned, Monday having been set for adjournment sine die.

The meeting of the Press Association, composed of representatives of all the newspapers in Tennessee, adjourned to day after a session in this city of two days. An ovation and an original poem were delivered last night. Mr. Roberts, of the Banner, was selected to deliver the poem at the next meeting in July.

A Great Fire in Coburg.

COBURG, ONTARIO, Feb. 4.—A large fire occurred here last night, originating in the store occupied by Sutherland & Co., on King street, and spreading west to the telegraph and express office, and eastward to McCollum & Co.'s dry goods store, the store of Jeffry & Co., hardware merchants, and the Bank of Toronto. The whole block was destroyed. The losses are as follows: McCollom & Co., $60,000, insurance $20,000; Sutherland & Co, $35,000, insurance $30,000; Jeffry & Co., $28,000, insurance not known. The Bank of Toronto saved all of its valuables and papers. Jeffry & Co saved about half of their goods in their warehouse, but the contents of their retail department were lost. The contents of the Montreal Telegraph and Express Company's offices were saved. McCollum owned three stores, and Jeffry & Co. owned their own and the bank building. Total loss probably $150,000.

The Arkansas Legislature.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special of to-night says: During the session of the Senate, to-day, Lieut. Gov. Johnson received a letter announcing the death of a member of his family. He was so overpowered that he swooned away. The greatest excitement prevailed until his recovery and an explanation of the cause. The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect.

Judge Bowen, a friend of Clayton, has been telling around among the Conservative members that, unless they go for the bill passed by the Senate to oust the Lieut. Governor, Clayton will not accept the position of United States Senator, but has not been able to intimate one point of opposition to the Administration. It is now a matter of indifference whether Clayton accepts or not.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Day—Nothing But Routine Legislation—The Law and Order Bill—A Motion to Reconsider the Amendment Striking Out Secret Service Fund Entered—Necessity of Putting an End to Kuklux Outrages—Lobbying for the Cincinnati Road—Law of Evidence, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 4, 1871.

It may be assumed almost as a matter of course that nothing of an important or interesting character was done in either House of the Legislature to-day. It seems a sort of necessity that Solonic wisdom should have one day's complete respite from labor out of the seven, and very little to do or think about on two other days of the week, to-wit: Saturday and Monday. Shakspeare, somewhere "between the lids of his book," puts it that "some men were born to greatness, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thurst upon them." Shakspeare, though certainly not a newspaper man, was a "knight of the quill," and none knew better than he that no man "achieving greatness" could possibly require three days' rest from mental labor out of the seven. But perhaps, without intending it, I do the gentlemen of the General Assembly injustice, for certainly there was a pretty fair quota of

ROUTINE BUSINESS

done this morning, as the report of legislative proceedings shows. The Senate remained in session from ten till eleven, and the House an hour longer, and a good many "leaves" to bring in bills were asked for and obtained. Beyond this very little was done.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

This moring a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the section of the Kuklux bill, placing at the disposal of the Governor a fund of $25,000 for the suppression of outrages in the Commonwealth, was rejected, was entered by Senator Boyd.

It is to be hoped the Senate will, on Thursday next, reconsider the vote adopting Turner's amendment striking out the 11th section of the so-called Kuklux bill. That section, it will be remembered, is the one which gives to the Governor a fund to be used in the employment of detectives, and otherwise, for the apprehension of offenders and the suppression of outrage. It is the essential feature of the measure. With that section stricken out, the Kuklux bill will be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part left out. Were the amendment proposed by Senator Johnson, providing for the admission of negro testimony, incorporated in the bill, and it is not at all likely that it will be, it would amount to something; and the enactment would to that extent be operative; but even thus amended the law would fail to meet the exigencies of the case. The evil is a crying one, and strong and energetic measures are alone adequate for its suppression.

The perpetrators of the outrages of which we hear so much in some parts of the State have so thorough an organization that it is impossible to find them out, or put a stop to their doings, in any other way than by the detective police system. A band of a hundred men appears almost within the bounds of Lexington, and hangs and shoots a negro for some offense, real or imaginary, and no one knows or has ever before seen the face of a single member. An organized and well-disciplined company marches into the town of Richmond, in Madison county, and, proceeding to the house of the marshal, a former Legislator, who supposes that he knows every man in the county, the captain of it acquaints him that he suspects a certain obscure citizen, not supposed to be known three miles off, of having written a certain obnoxious and threatening placard posted up at the court-house the day before, threatening the Kuklux and those sympathizing with them, and demands of him his opinion. The marshal sees the faces of his visitors, but they are the faces of strangers. An attack is made upon the United States mail agent, a negro, at North Benson, in open daylight by parties affecting no disguise and still there is nobody to recognize and give information against the ruffians. So it goes. As the thing now is an army of one hundred thousand men might be camped in Fayette, Jessamine and Madison, and the Kuklux hang or shoot a dozen men within half a mile of the camp with perfect impunity.

Legislators ought not to be afraid of taking the responsibility in this thing Let them boldly take the bull by the horns. The people expect it of them. There are portions of the Commonwealth, and those agriculturally considered the wealthiest, where the best regulated of the negroes are afraid to stay in the country, and are driven for safety into the towns. The farmers are consequently suffering for labor. Those who live in more fortunate localities ought still to remember that in such cases some provision ought to be made alike for the laborer and the employer.

Senator Turner discoursed eloquently yesterday of the superiority of Kentucky morality over that of the Northern States, and, in the abstract, I agree with him; but it is nevertheless true that we have now a virulent cancer upon the body politic, and it should be eradicated. It is idle to talk of leaving public sentiment to correct the evil. In the very places where public sentiment is held to be most highly educated, Kukluxism prevails in the most alarming degree.

But I will not dwell further upon this subject I trust the Senate will reconsider its action, and pass the act for the preservation of law and order in Kentucky, with the 11th section included.

RECEPTION AT THE GOVERNOR'S.

Last evening many of the members of the Legislature and others temporarily in Frankfort, paid their respects to the Governor, and were handsomely entertained by His Excellency.

FRANKFORT AMUSEMENTS.

For two nights the Weber Company have played to full houses at Major Hall To night closes their engagement. As it is Saturday, and many of the members of the Legislature will leave as usual, it is not likely that the audience will be so good to-night as it has been.

CINCINNATI RAILROAD LOBBYING.

That modest little bill, by means of which Cincinnati seeks to extend her conporate powers over the soil of Kentucky, is to come up next Tuesday, and it is to be hoped we will then have an end of it. If there is any virtue in lobbying, the Southern railway bill is certainly entitled to the benefit of it. Never before, perhaps, has any measure before the Kentucky Legislature been so thoroughly lobbied.

Mr. R. M. Bishop, of the Cincinnati trustees, is rarely absent from Frankfort, and moves among the legislators as though he had been "to the manor born."

General John C. Breckinridge, who last session was employed by the trustees to advocate the bill before the Legislature, keeps pretty close, but is nevertheless here the greater part of the time; and, like a skillful general, calmly surveys the situation, and probably seeks to control it rather by his sagacity and through subordinates than by personal prowess. Mr. Simrall, of Covington, who evidently holds a position of high trust under the trustees, seems to have taken such a fancy to Kentucky legislators that he sticks to them like a brother. Col Bevier is as zealous for the bill with members as he was with the people in his stump speeches last summer. Then there are Col. Nat Gaither and Judge Perkins, Col Hoskins and a host of others. But why continue the enumeration? If I should attempt to recite all the lobbyists and lobby delegations that have been here red hot in the interests of the proposed road, I am afraid the list would be too long for the reader's patience. As a matter of course, all this pressure is wholly of a sectional character. For heaven's sake, gentlemen of the Senate, relieve these anxious gentlemen of the present travail in which they are laboring.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Senator Cook this morning asked leave to bring in a bill amendatory of the statutes regulating testimony. The bill to be reported, if matured into a law, will effect a most important and needful change in our present law regarding testimony.

Mr. Claybrook, of Washington, has also introduced in the House, and had referred to the Committee on the Code of Practice, a bill proposing an important amendment to the Civil Code of Practice. The following is a copy of Mr. Claybrook's bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1. That all persons, except infants under the age of ten years, persons who are of unsound mind at the time of their being produced as witnesses, and persons convicted of perjury, shall be competent to testify in all civil actions in this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. All laws and parts of laws now in force in this Commonwealth inconsistent with this amendment are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3 This act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1871.

IMPORTED STOCK.

Quite a crowd to-day assembled on the grounds in front of the State House, to look at some Alderney cattle, the importation of Swigert & Co., that have just arrived. The lot consisted, I believe, of some sixteen cows and bulls, and were shipped in November.

Z.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4.

REPORTS.

Mr. Carlisle—Judiciary—A House bill revising the charter of Paducah. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the town of Caumar, in Bart county. Passed.

Mr. Turner—Same—A House bill to amend the amended charter of West Point, in Hardin county. Amended and passed.

Mr. Cooke—Railroads—A House bill to charter the Elkton Railroad Company. Amended by way of substitute and passed.

Mr. Boyd entered a motion to reconsider a vote adopting Mr. Turner's amendment to the Kuklux bill.

Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes—A bill to change the time of holding the Hopkins circuit court (spring term). Passed.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. Cooke—Resolution raising a committee to visit the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and, after examination, to report concerning the condition and affairs of the same.

Mr. Vallandingham proposed to so amend as to include the Western Lunatic Asylum, which was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to establish the county of McCreary. Rejected.

Mr. Cooke—Leave—A bill to amend the laws of evidence. Judiciary.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to authorize life insurance companies to make special deposits with the Auditor in the insurance department. Postponed until Tuesday next.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Speaker (Bunch)—To charter the Louisville College of Pharmacy. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Barret—Amending the charter of the Cook Benevolent Institution of Louisville. Judiciary.

Same—To incorporate the Louisville Life Insurance Company. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To protect the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral water, etc. Revised Statutes.

Same—To regulate the making of deeds in the Louisville Chancery Court. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Spalding—For the benefit of the Nazareth Literary and Benevolent Institution. Judiciary.

Mr. Cooper—To repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization and regulation of incorporated companies, except banking, insurance and railroad companies." Judiciary.

Same—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to punish certain trespasses in Jefferson and other counties." County Courts.

Mr. Pope—To equalize assessments of taxable property in this Commonwealth. Ways and Means.

Mr. Little—To authorize the payment of certain military claims against the Commonwealth. Claims.

Mr. Pope—Authorizing parties to suits to testify, except against decedents' estates, and providing that interest shall not exclude witnesses from testifying. Judiciary.

Same—To amend the divorce laws of this Commonwealth. Judiciary.

Mr. Blue—To incorporate the Tradewater Navigation Company. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To incorporate the Tradewater Coal, Lumber and Transportation Company. Corporate Institutions.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—Corporate Institution—In relation to the Louisville Pilots' Benevolent and Relief Association. Passed.

Same—To amend an act to amend the charter of the town of New Haven, in Nelson county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the town of Rich Pond, in Warren county. Reported the same with an amendment. Amendment concurred in and bill passed.

Mr. McKee—To establish the weight of Rockcastle coal. [To weigh 76 pounds to the bushel.] Passed.

Mr. Thurmond—County Courts—To increase the levy of Logan county. Passed.

Mr. Griffith—Corporate Institutions—Amendatory of an act to incorporate the town of Hiseville, in Barren county. Passed.

Same—To amend an act to incorporate the town of Concordia. Passed.

Mr. McKee—Revised Statutes—To amend an act to amend the charter of the town of Bryantsville. Passed.

Mr. Anderson—Corporate Institutions—Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Litchfield, in Grayson county. Passed.

Mr. Thurmond—County Courts—To authorize the County Court of Hardin county to levy a tax to erect public buildings in said county. Passed.

Mr. Thurmond—County Courts—For the benefit of the Bullitt County Court, authorizing them to levy a tax to erect public buildings. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED IN SENATE.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company." Amendments concurred in.

And then the House adjourned.

☞ It is intended to admit British Columbia as a member of the Dominion on the 1st of July—Confederation Day. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland will then be the only British possessions north of the United States not in the confederacy.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 5.

The Criminal Court convenes in Charlestown to-morrow.

Judge Mathews disposed of twenty-two cases during the month of January.

There was not a marriage license issued in Charlestown during the past week.

Elder R. C. Flowers lectures on temperance in Holmes & Thias' Hall this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

The Rose Hill Mission Church is to be the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McDonald, pastor.

Our public schools have been graded, and are now working in a most satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Mrs. Sarah Bowman, aged seventy-five years, for over fifty years a resident of Jeffersonville, was reported fatally ill yesterday.

Rose Hill Mission Sunday-school will give an oyster supper in Mozart Hall on Tuesday night, and will probably be continued on Wednesday night.

Some enterprising photographers have been engaged for several days in photographing a group picture of the operatives in the different shops in the car works.

Louis Hardstein was committed to the county jail yesterday to await trial at the next term of the Criminal Court on the charge of stealing brass from the J., M. & I. R. R.

Some Government officials were in the city yesterday, looking about the Q. M. D partment. Quite a display of the Fire Department took place at the Hospital for their benefit.

State Senator Kelgwin states that the present license law will not be disturbed by the Legislature, and that there will be no additional legislation on the subject of temperance.

It is rumored that the Presbyterians have determined to call a young minister from near Maysville, Ky., to succeed the late Mr. Crow as pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Jane Dilz, one of the oldest living citizens of this county, was dying yesterday at the residence of her son, E. S. Dilz, four miles from this city. She is the sister of the venerable Dr. Stevenson, who died in Jeffersonville some years ago.

Father Andran, of St. Augustine Catholic Church, is commencing to raise funds for the purchase of a large bell, to weigh two thousand pounds, for the steeple of St. Augustine Catholic Church. The bell will cost $1,200, and will be cast at Troy, N. Y.

The lecture by Rev. John G. Chaffee, on "The Man and his Work," delivered in the Presbyterian Church, on Friday night, was largely attended by a select and intelligent audience, who evinced their deep interest in the subject by a most scrupulous attention throughout the entire lecture.

The Good Intent fire company is preparing for a grand cotillion party in Mozart Hall on Wednesday evening, February 22d, 1871. This ball will afford an excellent opportunity to give substantial evidence of the public appreciation of their services as firemen, and we hope it will not be neglected.

At the regular meeting of Ohio Falls Lodge I. O. G. T., on Friday night, the following members were installed officers for the ensuing term: O. A. Clark, W. C. T.; Mrs. Thomas Duffy, W. R. H. S.; Miss Mollie Duffy, W. L. H. S.; Grace Harrington, W. V. T.; S. W. Quigley, W. S.; ... A. Wilson, W. A. R. S.; Marcus Brookbanks, W. F. S.; John N. Ingram, W. T.; Samuel Castlen, W. M.; Lizzie Barrington, W. D. M.; H. Bu t, W. C.; Belle Camron, W. I. G.; M. A. Johnson, W. O. G.

It is pretty well understood that the Democrats, now having obtained a majority in the Board of Directors of the Southern Prison, will proceed to supersede the present administration. Col. James Keigwin is said to be a candidate for Warden. D. W. Miller, of New Albany, Colonel Stewart, of Terre Haute, Beamer Dafler, of Franklin county, and Thomas Greenland, of Aurora, are candidates for the same position. Rev. Thos. G. Bosley, of this city, and Rev. R. J. L. Mathews will be presented by their respective friends for the position of Chaplain, or Moral Instructor of the prison. John D. Simpson, of Madison, is reported among the applicants for the clerkship.

The Jeffersonville Academy of Medicine will meet at Dr. Curran's office next Tuesday at the usual hour, and we are requested to urge a full attendance. The academy is composed of the following-named physicians: Drs. Curran, Seymour, McClure, McCoy, McBride, Beckwith and N. and D. L. Field. The object of the association is to interchange views on medical topics, report cases of interest and new modes of treatment, reading of essays and discourses upon the theories and practice of the science, keeping in force certain rules of ethics between medical gentlemen and between them and their patrons, posting each other in regard to delinquents, etc, etc.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—River twenty-six feet six inches; risen two feet; seventy-five feet six inches space under the bridge. Arrived—Bermuda, from Evansville; Kate Putnam, from Pittsburg; Robert Burns and Silver Moon, from Memphis. Departed—Messenger, for New Orleans; Champion, for Memphis; Bermuda, for Evansville; Fleetwood, for Marietta; Kate Putnam, for St. Louis; America, for Nashville. The Jno. T. Moore attracted great attention. The R. W. Skillinger enters the Cincinnati and Wheeling trade instead of the R. R. Hudson. The Oil Valley, with four barges of ore, passed up from St. Louis to Pittsburg. Weather beautiful. Temperature 46.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 4.—A heavy white frost this morning, with the mercury at 34, was followed by a clear, summer-like day, with the mercury at 64 at noon and 50 at 6 p. m. The river has risen 15 inches. Port list: Idlewild, Cairo and return, 5 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 12:30; Mary Ament, Cannelton and return, 1 p m.; Charmer, Cincinnati, 1 p. m.; Eddyville, to Nashville; Milbrey, to Wabash river. The Tom Reese and barges passed up to-day. The packets had good trips out. The Idlewild came in full and the Charmer had her guards in the water. The Virginia will be here to-night.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4.—River falling; 13 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Departed—Burksville, upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, Feb. 4.—Salve: No. 2, St. Louis to Island 40, 9 p. m.; Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 11; Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 a. m.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3; H. C. Yeager, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 9; City of Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 5; Charles Bodmann, Louisville to New Orleans, 7; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, 7; Mary Alice, St. Louis and return, 11; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 2; P. W. Strader, Memphis to St. Louis, 3; H. S. Turner, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 4; W. H. Brown, St. Louis to Louisville, 5; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 7. River risen 1 foot. Mercury 54.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Arrived—General Anderson, Mound City; St. Joseph, Marble City; H. M. Shreve, Red river; Alice, Memphis. Departed—Argonaut, Tennessee river; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Utah, Arkansas river; Lockwood, Red river; St. Joseph, Memphis; Atlantic and barges, New Orleans; Mary Alice, Cairo. The river is falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4—Weather clear; mercury 60. River rising. Arrived—Tom Jasper, White river. Departed—St. Marys, Evansville; Colorado, Vicksburg; Mary McDonald and Aleck Mitchell, St. Louis; City of Alton, New Orleans; Alice Dean, Cincinnati; Walt Batesville, White river.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Departed—Henry Ames, St. Louis; Alaska and Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati.

Manifest of steamer Virginia—From New Orleans.—105 hhds sugar, 105 bbls molasses, Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; 35 hhds sugar, D. S. Benedict & Son; 20 hhds sugar, Glazebrook, Grinstead & Co.; 13 hhds sugar, H. C. Murrell; 12 hhds sugar, 24 bbls molasses J. F. Weller; 187 bbls molasses, E. Bu tard; 35 hhds sugar, D., 24 hhds sugar, B., 98 bbls molasses, B., 4 hhds sugar, Torbert & Castleman; 10 hhds sugar, 1 bbl molasses, Gheens & Co.; 32 crates eartbenware, Walton & Co.; 3 casks of wine, 1 bag coffee, A. Schweitzer; 1 box merchandise, H. Goblich; 1 cask chains, J. W. Murrell & Co. 6 hhds cnuts, P. Bradas & Co; 15 boxes claret, L. Lewis Clark; 136 packages liquors, A. Zanone & Son; 5 bbls bottled ale, A. Fonda & Son; 24 casks brandy, W. H. Walker; 3 boxes, 1 sewing machine, D. B. Greenburge; 1 keg sirup, F. Barborough; 1 bbl sugar, B. C. Levi; 2 bbls sundries, 3 kegs, John Lancaster; 1 bbl sundries, M. s. J. B. Hazlitt; 1 bbl crackers, Episcopal Orphan Asylum; 79 packages household goods, Wm. E. Mellow; 2 horses, R. R. Agent. Arrive Monday evening; leave Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock.

L. C. WALBOW.

NEW YORK STORE

Grand Closing Sale of French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Biarritz, Poplins, Alpacas, Plaid Serges,

And other Dress Goods, which are to be closed out at 50 to 75 cents on the dollar. Also

100 Pair Super Bed Blankets!

To be closed out immediately. Also, 200 PIECES WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS at less than cost of production. In addition to the above, we will open on Monday morning

100 Cases and Bales Bleached and Brown Cottons,

Which we shall offer at New York quotations by the piece or yard, including the leading brands, both bleached and brown, comprising New York Mills, Wamsutta, Fruit Hundreds, Williamsville, Fruit of Loom, Tuscarora, Androscoggin, Semper Idem, Hope, &c., and all the popular brands of Sheetings, both bleached and brown.

We shall also offer special inducements in our Linen stock, consisting of 100 pieces Linen Table Damasks, the best goods imported; also Irish Linens, Towels, Doylies, Napkins, and Pillow Linens of every width; together with

500 NEW COUNTERPANES,

WHITE AND COLORED, VERY CHEAP,

Great Bargains Will be Offered from this Date in Cloaks and Shawls

And our Entire Winter Stock. Many goods at 50 to 75 cents on the dollar.

S. BARKER & CO.

Black Silks at Wholesale Prices

TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL!

$1 75, worth $2 10; $2 25, worth $2 60; $2 50, worth $3 00.

These Silks are Heavy Gros Grain, warranted perfect, and are remarkably cheap.

The attention of Housekeepers is called to our
Irish Linens,
Pillow Linens,
Linen Sheetings,
Cotton Sheetings,
Napkins and Towels.

We have also received a Full Line of
Jaconets and Cambrics,
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks,
Victoria Lawn,
Marseilles and P. K.,
Handkerchiefs and Collars.

A FULL LINE OF NEW PRINTS!

ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

R. KNOTT, 108 Fourth Street.

JUST RECEIVED

A large assortment of beautiful

CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

LATEST styles, at HENRY KNOPEL'S, New Store
68 West Market, bet. Second and Third.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of a Lot of Liquors, Casks, Rectifying Apparatus, Sirups, Combination Safe, Office Furniture, &c.

AS assignee of H. Thierman & Co., bankrupts, I will offer at public sale, at the store recently occupied by them, No. 69 Main street, north side, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. of Monday, February 6, 1871, a stock of whisky, brandy, gin, wines, and sirups; a rectifying apparatus in complete order; a large, fine combination-lock safe; a large lot of empty whisky barrels and wine tierces, office furniture, &c.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.
ja28 Weds&Sat&Sub

Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

AS assignees of the estate of J. T. Moore & Co., bankrupts, we will offer at public sale, at the store of S. G. Henry & Co., 233 Main street—

On TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, a large country stock of dry goods, clothing, notions, boots and shoes. Also 12 assorted shot-guns.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at branch house, 56 & 58 Seventh street, 22 bbls whisky, 19 kegs whisky, 35 caddies tobacco, 14 boxes tobacco. 14 boxes Brady's bitters, flour, rope, and other assorted groceries.

E. F. WADE, S. E. JONES, Assignees.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. fe2

Auction Sale of Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c.,

EVERY DAY, at 10 o'clock a m., at B. W. Jenkins & Co.'s sale stable, corner Fifth and Green sts., Louisville.
THOS. B. TULLIS, Auctioneer,
ja27 dtf Late of Cincinnati.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

M. Nathan & Co. against G. W. Kidd, } In Chancery, No. 24,134.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871,

about the hour of 12 o'clock m., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Duckwall, Troxel & Co.'s, Portland, in the city of Louisville, 10 boxes of candy. On all sums of $10 and over, 30 days' credit; all sums less, cash.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe3 d3

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas C. Latham against Aiken Vincent, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,953.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or tract of land lying and being in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is lot No. 6 in Geiger's addition to the city of Louisville, and extends 105 feet along Fulton street in said addition, and extends back from Fulton street the same width 210 feet, being the same conveyed by Guy C. Irvin and wife to Sarah Ann Clark and others. The interest of Mrs. Crumbacker, being one-fourth of the proceeds, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but shall remain a lien on the property bearing interest until she shall become capable in law of receiving her share or until her husband shall give bond as required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe3 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. Vondran, &c., against Mary Vondran. } In Chancery, No. 22,572.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6 and 12 months.

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at a point on the south side of Chestnut 85 feet west of Clay street, running thence at right angles southwardly 100 feet, thence eastwardly 30 feet, thence northwardly 100 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. Oppenheimer, against Belle Bourdine. } In Chancery, No. 23,132.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months,

The interest of Belle Bourdine in a house on leased ground, situated on Madison st., between Ninth and Tenth, No 114.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
fe2 d5

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

F. Altman, plaintiff, vs. Phil. Tomppert, Jr. &c., defendant. Jefferson Common Pleas Court. V. E. No. 7,234.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1871,

a lot or parcel of ground, with appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the north side of Jefferson street ninety-eight feet three inches east of Wenzel street; thence eastwardly with Jefferson thirty feet; thence northwardly two hundred and four feet to a twenty-foot alley; thence westwardly thirty feet; thence southwardly two hundred and four feet to the place of beginning. See D. B. 114, p. 438, subject to mortgage in favor of H. Roberts.

Levied upon as the property of Philip Tomppert, Jr., to satisfy V. E. No. 7,234, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of F. Altman against Philip Tomppert, Jr., and others.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

W. A. MARTIN, D. S., for
ja22 Su3 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
GEN. FRANKLIN.........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master...W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.
Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
McCARTHY & CO., Agents,
No. 41 Fourth street between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt......GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.
BLUE WING No. 3
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.
[jan18 dtf] J. W. FORBEE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
JOHN KILGOUR,
OGLESBY, Master.
FILLMORE, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Wednesday the 8th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE..........CRIDER, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 6th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Old Reliable St. Louis Express Line.
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
MINNIE..........JOHNSTON, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
BELFAST..........J. P. SEDAM, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson Packet
BERMUDA..........JOHN JAMES, Jr., Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer
CHAMPION..........F. Y. BATCHELOR, Master,
For Evansville, Cairo, and Memphis on Sunday, the 5th, at 10 A. M., positively, from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans
MARY HOUSTON.... { L. B. DUNHAM, Master. H. H. WALKER, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 11th, at 5 P. M., and reach New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
VIRGINIA,
C. G. SCHULTZ, Master....LEN S. MILLER, Clerk.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans,
On Tuesday, February 7th, at 5 P. M., positively. Passengers leaving by the Virginia will reach New Orleans in time for Mardi Gras and the Mystic Crew Ball, which take place February 21.
B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS. } Agents.

Boardman's Iron Line of Red River Packets.
The new and magnificent iron steamer
JOHN T. MOORE...W. T. BOARDMAN, Master.
Will leave with dispatch for Shreveport, Jefferson, Texas, and all points on Red river.
For freight or passage apply to
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. sal3 Wed&Sat

To Saddlers and Shoemakers.

We have received the agency for the celebrated

UNION WAX-THREAD SEWING MACHINE!

Which we will sell at manufacturers' prices.

McCREADY & MARTIN,
Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings,
fe3 d2mWF&Su 79 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Eighteen churches in this country were destroyed by fire during the year ending October 30th.

It is said that the Bishops in the Episcopal and in the Methodist Churches are the hardest worked men in our country.

A clarionet, cornet and flute have been introduced into the choir of the Congregational Church at Waupun, Wisconsin.

The Churchman devotes near two columns in explaining the propriety of bowing the head while repeating or singing the Gloria Patri.

According to the usual estimate of three adherents for each communicant, the Methodist population in this country numbers 5,468,526.

The noted choir of the Trinity (Episcopal) Church, New York, has been strengthened by an orchestra of thirty brass, wind and stringed instruments.

The Catholic youth of England are raising a fund to present to the Pope on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, which will occur in June next.

The congregation of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church on the Hights, Brooklyn, New York, a few evenings ago, contributed $10,000 in aid of foreign missions.

The Norwegian Lutherans in this country now number two hundred and fifty congregations. During 1870 fourteen pastors were ordained and six new churches erected.

The Millerites of New England have set another day for "going up"—the 11th day of February, and are becoming excited and enthusiastic over their contemplated journey.

Bishop McIlvaine recommends that prayer be offered in all the churches of the diocese of Ohio for rain, in consequence of its unusual and alarming need in many portions of the country.

It is said that Albert Barnes wrote his commentary on the Bible, comprising about twenty volumes, before 9 o'clock in the morning, to avoid trespassing on the daily professional pursuits of the author.

A sharp business man recently offered $200 for the use of a certain pulpit for advertising purposes for a single year, agreeing to present no notices more worldly than some that were being read every Sabbath.

The Year Book of Spiritualism for 1870 is unable to give the location of more than one hundred and ten Spiritualist Societies, but claims that there are eleven millions of persons in the United States who hold that faith.

Rev. A. B. Earle, the Baptist Evangelist, has been preaching at Wilmington, North Carolina, to united congregations numbering three thousand persons. His labors are blessed with many awakenings and conversions.

The letter of Mr. Gladstone pledging the English Government to look after the spiritual independence of the Pope, is distasteful to the Protestants of the country, while the Romanists look upon it as a political bid for votes.

The second largest Presbyterian church in the United States was founded through the faithful and persistent efforts of a good sister, who for fifty years held a female prayer meeting in a private house in Binghamton, New York.

The Pacific Churchman questions the wisdom of the Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions in appropriating but five hundred dollars in California, while the Methodist Board has appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to the same field.

The total number of theological seminaries of all denominations in the United States is ninety-two. Of these fourteen are Roman Catholic, in which nearly one thousand two hundred students are preparing for the priesthood and other offices in the church.

According to the statistics of the Roman Catholic Communion in Great Britain, there are fifteen Roman Catholic Bishops in England and Wales, and four in Scotland. The priests serving missions and acting as chaplains are 1,551 in England, and 207 in Scotland.

The Baptists of Massachusetts have 266 churches, 214 pastors, 303 ordained ministers, 28 preparing for the ministry, and 40,421 members. In Maine they have 265 churches, 172 ordained ministers, and 19,351 members. The same State has 294 Congregational churches, 218 ministers and 19,841 members.

The Wesleyan Methodists of London have a "Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund," with which, in the last nine years, they have purchased thirty eligible sites for churches, and erected twenty-four handsome and capacious edifices, at an aggregate cost of $600,000, providing sittings for thirty thousand additional hearers.

In 1830 there were fifty five Baptist churches in New Jersey, the membership at that time being 3,967. The average of ministerial salaries was $212. Value of church property about $150,000. At present the denomination owns two and a half millions of church property, pays an average of $1,028 in salaries, has 126 additional churches, and six times the membership of 1830.

The Jewish Messenger of New York suggested to Protestants that instead of laboring for the conversion of the Jews, it would be better to give attention to the relief of suffering Christians, and says: "There are thousands of starving Christians who have a Bible, but no bread; thirty-nine articles of creed, but hardly an article of clothing. Think of their wants, but let us alone."

Rev. Thos. A. Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a New Year's letter, expresses the opinion that Methodism needs several things to insure complete and final success, and enumerates as among them: First—Preaching, not reading compositions, however elaborate or elegant. Second—A stricter moral discipline. Third—A better attendance at class meeting and prayer meeting.

In California there are at present no Universalist ministers in active service, while in Massachusetts there are 107 ministers, 105 parishes, and 95 church edifices. Illinois has 56 ministers, 61 parishes and 48 church edifices. They have 625 ministers in the United States and Canada, and 903 societies, of which nearly 700 have houses of worship. The Universalists, as well as Unitarians, publish no statistics of their membership.

A Lecture by Miss Kate Field.

We are gratified to announce in this place that on the night of the 8th instant the people of Louisville will have the opportunity of hearing Miss KATE FIELD deliver her somewhat famous lecture on CHARLES DICKENS—a writer whose delightful books are as familiar to us as household words, and who probably has a warmer place in the affections of his admirers than any author who ever lived. Miss FIELD will, therefore, speak to us of a subject for which we have the deepest sympathy, and her every word will fall upon minds that have felt the genial glow of CHARLES DICKENS' friendly genius, and have shared in the rich blessing which has come to humanity from the noble work which he wrought when he dwelt among the sons of men.

If not on her own account, then certainly on account of the man whose name and work she celebrates, Miss FIELD should receive from us a most cordial welcome. But, also, she has claims of her own, which entitle her to more than ordinary consideration. It may be said most emphatically that she is remarkably well worth hearing. She is eloquent, witty, pathetic and sparkling in a degree beyond most speakers. There are few lecturers who have the power of interesting an audience so deeply as she does. Herself and her lecture have received from the press in other cities the very highest encomiums. She comes to us the heroine of a hundred triumphs; is fresher than GOUGH, if not so funny and frothy, and is a star of such vivid magnitude that even the light of a MILBURN cannot eclipse her.

On the whole, then, we are quite safe, are, indeed, perfectly warranted, in commending Miss FIELD to the favorable regard of our readers. We want as many as can to go to hear her. We will be glad if—like KELLOGG and NILSSON—she can number Louisville among the list of her triumphs. As a general thing celebrities of all sorts find this a good place to visit. We are an appreciative community, and real merit, when devoted to a worthy cause, seldom fails to receive, at our hands, prompt recognition and remunerative support.

As for Miss FIELD her claims are somewhat peculiar. She is a woman lecturer, and thus will be something of a sensation. Now, any one who is at all given to the habit of analyzing his own experiences, and meditating upon their results, has not failed to note how like a wholesome and potent medicine it is for both soul and body to be startled now and then by the shock of an unusual sensation. To us here in Louisville a visit of a first-class woman lecturer is an event of this character. We are not so familiar with the sisterhood as are the people of many other cities, nor are we as friendly to the ideas and purposes which they represent. The fact is, we are very decidedly of the opinion that women might be better employed than in earning their own livings, and attracting admiration and applause by traveling about from place to place, delivering eloquent lectures to crowded houses. We have always thought, and are proud to own that we still think, that this is not only a wanton interference with the vested rights of men, but is also a palpable deviation from that womanly propriety of conduct which we have chosen to mark out as the proper sphere of the sex. It is proper enough that a NILSSON should sing, or a SEEBACH act. That is customary and fashionable; offends no one's ideas of the "fitness of things," and if it had been condemned and forbidden the history of music and the drama would be far less illustrious than it now is. But to speak in public on the stage is, we conceive, quite a different matter. Only men should do this, and perhaps girls at commencement exercises. But when the latter leave school, it is not allowable for them to cherish any further aspirations in this direction. They may write novels, and discourse charmingly in the drawing-room, but to sanction their going a step further and follow the example of KATE FIELD and OLIVE LOGAN, would be to open the door to a multitude of changes which might transform the whole groundwork of the social order. We shrink from enlarging the boundaries of woman's sphere, for the reason that we know that this cannot be done without bringing us dangerously near to the precipice of woman suffrage. We also know that when women begin to lecture, or to engage in any other pursuits sacred to men, they begin to ask leading questions and to wonder why it is their privileges should be abridged, and why no constitutional amendments are enacted in their behalf. Still, if a woman-lecturer comes across our paths, we do not spurn her, we do not treat her as an enemy, but as an object of curiosity and with feelings somewhat akin to what the savage feels for the civilized man, or more properly as the latter treats the former when the former visits him, for it would not do to liken ourselves to savages. And out of curiosity we indulge in the harmless inconsistency of hearing them with our own ears, and of looking at them with our own eyes, though, no matter how much they please us, nor however well they may acquit themselves, we utterly refuse to modify in the least our sober conviction as to the character and tendency of the business. The truth is the more we hear of the woman movement the more we hate it; which is only another way of saying that our opposition to an obnoxious cause increases in emphasis as the cause itself gains ground.

Though we tolerate Radicalism in all its manifold manifestations, we never so far forget ourselves as to embrance any of its characteristic doctrines; and while we do not pretend to deny that there are many new things under the sun, we are not so reckless as to imagine that they can possibly be of any use to us. For are we not conservatives, and what have we got to do with change, and is not our house in the most perfect order? What could be more righteous, complete and symmetrical than the principles and systems which we cherish and uphold? As for radicals, reformers, and the like, they are people who worship strange gods; their heads are surely turned, and their morals seem all awry. We pity them, we condescend to listen to their vagaries, but heaven forbid that we should ever have a single idea in common with them.

Thus we are able to say to Miss KATE FIELD, come to Louisville if you will. We are aware of your merits and shall be delighted to see and hear you. You may be sure of a most hospitable welcome; we will fill your hall with a splendid audience; we will laugh at your wit, respond to your pathos, share your adoration for a genius so rare and precious as that of DICKENS, and join you with our whole soul in offering an incense of praise to his memory. We will overlook and pardon your worst assaults upon our prejudices, and allow you to ventilate your wicked heresies with all the fervor and energy of your nature. But more than this you must not expect. You shall make no converts here to the cause of Woman's Rights. To us you are a member of the "shrieking sisterhood," and while in practice we are too well-bred and enlightened to condemn you, our theory commands that we should regard you as one of the worst of mischief-makers. If, upon hearing you, we find your lecture on CHARLES DICKENS as fine a performance as it has been adjudged by the people of a hundred other cities, we will cheerfully and heartily pay you the tribute of our applause; but mind, it will be accompanied with the mental reservation that, in our opinion, a woman has no business to lecture, no matter how capable she may be for that kind of thing, her sphere being to stay at home, mind the children, and keep the house, leaving to the sterner sex all other work, and thereby preserving to woman that modest grace of manner, that delicate effeminacy of character, that timid shrinking from all out-door affairs which constitute her the lovely angel that she is.

☞ Not a stone has remained standing of the old palace of Malmaison, made famous by the divorced wife of Napoleon I., Josephine. It had been made the headquarters of a Prussian army corps, and was destroyed by the shells from Mont Valerien. Several shells fell into the roof, and at last the palace took fire and burned to the ground. It was impossible to save any of the many relics that were in the palace, as the whole was wrapt in flames in a few minutes.

☞ A mischievous young man in New London told a young lady who was buying stamps at the postoffice that she was taking unnecessary trouble, for "this is the day that they gave them away." She believed it, and was taking her departure when the urbane clerk called her back and convinced her, after a half-hour's talk, that it was no such thing. She finally left, declaring, at the top of her voice, "them city chaps is awful."

☞ The wonderful silver mine recently discovered in Utah, and known as the "Little Emma," has been sold by the fortunate discoverers to the Bank of California. The interest remaining in the hands of the discoverers when the great California Banks opened negotiations was three-fourths of the entire mine, and for that interest the bank has paid $90,000.

☞ Beau Hickman, for the twenty five years he has been chief of the Washington bummers, hasn't taken any liquor. Ask him to drink, and he apparently accepts, follows you to the bar and takes—water. "Now," says he, "I will take the change you would have paid for my drink."

CITY ITEMS.

E. S. Sutton,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner Tenth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia at Sutton's.

Sutton is sole agent for Hunnewell's Preparations.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure at Sutton's.

Sutton sells Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Wintersmith's Compound Extract of Buchu at Sutton's.

Sutton is sole agent for Childers' Pure Grape Wine.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy at Sutton's.

☞ One of the largest enterprises in the way of a lottery that has yet been organized in this country is that by which the beautiful Opera House at Hamilton, Ohio, is to be disposed of, on the 22d of the present month. This lottery was announced to be drawn on the 31st of January. The magnitude of the enterprise, however, and the number of interests concerned in it, precluded the possibility of its being brought to a conclusion at the time first named. Arrangements have now been fully made, however, by which the lottery is to be drawn, positively, on the 22d of February. Advertisements to this effect have been published in all the leading papers of New York and elsewhere, and it is now to be understood that the matter is definitely settled as mentioned above.

William Scott Glore, corner Third and Jefferson streets, has still a few tickets for sale.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealty condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ROGERS' HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

156 s. s. Market street, bet Fourth and Fifth, J. H. CLOW, Successor.

German Canary Singers, warranted. Just received, German female birds.

Mocking-bird food at wholesale and retail.

Hyacinths in jars and pots, an immense lot.

200 Door Mats at a great bargain. fe5 d2

☞ Munroe's Compound, a sure cure for Rheumatism. Su,Tu,&Th

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES.

The most popular medicines of the day. For sale by J. A. McAfee, Druggist, northeast corner Eighth and Jefferson. feb5 d6

☞ Try Munroe's Rheumatic Cure. Su,Tu,&Th

J. Henry Doerr

respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has refitted the gallery on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., and is prepared to make every style of picture at reasonable prices—especially Rembrant photographs and porcelain pictures. fe3 d2

☞ Munroe's Rheumatic Cure never fails. Su,Tu,&Th

JUST RECEIVED,

Fifty fine German Canary singers, our own importation, warranted, at Pyne & Creighton's, 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
feb3 d3

DIED.

PAYTON—On Friday evening, Feb. 3, Mrs. POLLY PAYTON, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, on Geiger, between Campbell and Wenzel streets, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 5, 1871. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

TYRRELL—On the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock a. m., FRANCES ERIN TYRRELL, in her 16th year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, on Pirtle, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Friends of the family invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE E. BEHA.

Another little form asleep,
And a little spirit gone;
Another voice is hushed,
And a little angel born;
Two little feet are on the way
To the home beyond the skies.
And our hearts are like the void that comes
When a strain of music dies.

A pair of little George's shoes,
And a lock of his golden hair,
The toys little George loved,
And the dress he used to wear,
The little grave in the shady nook
Where the flowers love to grow,
And these are all of the little hope
That came two years ago.

The birds will sit on the branch above
And sing a requiem
To the beautiful little sleeping form
That used to sing to them;
But never again will the little lips
To their songs of love reply,
For that silvery voice is blended with
The minstrelsy on high.

A Tribute to the Memory of Mrs. Mary Robert Bowles, from the Teachers of the Second-ward School.

Mrs. Bowles "fell asleep" January 26, 1871. She has been taken away, but the influence of her generous, loving nature still lives, and the remembrance of her virtues glows with a brightness intensified by the sorrow we feel at the loss we have sustained. As we contemplate her silent grave, the many acts of love and friendship of which we have been the recipients crowd upon us, and each one claims a tear. The channel of her life was broad, and deep, and pure. Although cut off in the early bloom of womanhood, she had learned the lessons taught by patience, charity, and faith. Guided by that light which illumines the Christain's heart, she went with alacrity wherever duty called her. The tears of suffering dried, the wounded heart bound up, the bruised spirit anointed by her healing sympathy, are jewels in the crown she wears. She loved her husband and her family with a tender devotion, and the highest pleasure she enjoyed was to contribute to their happiness. They are heart-broken at their loss, but they must remember that He who took her from them is pleased with no music so much as with songs of resignation and praise from those whom he hath chastened. In their bereavement they can rejoice that he has given them a little cherub to take the place made vacant in the household.

As a teacher she was patient, kind, energetic, and conscientious. Her pupils were warmly attached to her, and their tears are mingled with ours at the thought that on earth her sunny face and cheerful smile shall be seen no more. We weep over her grave, but there is greater cause for rejoicing than for lamentation. During her life, and at her death, she leaned upon the Saviour's arm, and her spirit is appareled in the white robe which belongs to those who love him.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

CLEARANCE SALE!

20 Velvet Cloaks,	200 Cloth Cloaks.
500 Sets of Furs and	50 Suits,

AT COST AT

MORRIS LEVI'S,

ja25 WeFri&Su3m 107 FOURTH STREET.

New Goods, New Goods!

New Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
New Embroid'd Jaconet Bands;
New Embroid'd Babies' Waists;
New Embroid'd Infants' Dresses;
New Embroid'd Collars & Cuffs;
New Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;

&c., &c., just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store.

fe4 103½ FOURTH ST

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE only real and positive cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded; only ten pills effect a cure. They are purely vegetable; cure in from two to four days. The medicines given by quacks are Balsam Copaiba and Mercury. The first can be smelled from the breath worse than bad whisky, and the Mercury ruins the system. And, again, no person who cares anything for his reputation wants to be seen going into the shops of the venders of these disgusting drugs with which the afflicted are gorged. Male packages, $2; female, $3. Sent by mail to any address.

OWEN & SUTTON, Agents, 96, corner Floyd and Market streets. no27 SuTu&Th6m

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

All members of the order desiring to visit Cincinnati, as per invitation, are hereby notified to meet at K. of P. Central Hall, Fourth street, at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, Feb. 7, 1871. Leave on 11:15 train Short-Line R. R. Round trip $3.

Tickets can be obtained at General Ticket office, corner Third and Main sts.

By order of Committee.
fe5 d3 B. OSCAR DOYLE, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS.

Chestnut-street Christian Church,
Corner of Chestnut and Floyd sts.

DR. J. A. REUBELT, of Bloomington, Ind., will preach at 11 a. m. Elder R. C. Flower, of Henderson, Ky., will preach at 7½ p. m.

Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church.

REV. N. WEST, D. D., will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock and at 7½ p. m. Services will be held hereafter regularly at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Spiritualism.

MISS ADDIE L. BALLOU will lecture on the Spiritual Philosophy, in the north hall of Weisiger Building, Sunday, Feb. 5, at 11 a. m., and at 7½ p. m. The public are invited. Admission free.

Christ Church Service.

THE regular monthly sermon to children will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Norton on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 7½ p. m. Seats at the evening services free. The public is invited. fe4 d2

Chestnut-street Baptist Church,
South Side Chestnut, bet. Ninth and Tenth.
REV. J. M. WEAVER, PASTOR.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL every Sunday morning. Roll call at 5 minutes before 9. The lesson next Sunday will comprise an account of the Sunday-school on the river side near Philippi. (Acts: 16th chapter, 13th to 16th verses.) Prayer by Dr. G. W. Burton. Questions for consideration: What did God do for Lydia? What did Lydia then do? How long did she delay? To what place had Lydia gone? Where may I look for His blessing? Songs—"Gladly Meeting," "Waiting by the River," "The Sabbath-school's a Place of Prayer," "Come to Jesus." Parents are invited to bring their children. Strangers and citizens—high, low, rich, and poor—all who love to study God's word, and all who don't, are cordially invited. fe4 d5

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of J. W. Seaton & Co., Druggists, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, and the firm of Jas. Ruddle & Co., Laboratory, 41 Bullitt street, were dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst., to date from Jan. 1, 1871, by the retirement of Jas. Ruddle from both concerns. J. W. Seaton is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firms, and will continue both under the firm name of J. W. Seaton & Co.

JAS. RUDDLE.
fe5 d3&w2 J. W. SEATON.

Change of Firm.

ABEL W. HALL has withdrawn from the firm of Hall, Semple & Co., and Charles S. Millard, late of Clayville, N. Y., has been admitted as a partner, both to date from January 20, 1871. The business will be continued under the style and firm of

HALL, SEMPLE, MILLARD & CO.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 1, 1871. fe4 d5

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 24, 1871.

U. B. EVARTS has this day disposed of his entire interest in the firm of Peaslee Gaulbert & Co., to J. W. Gaulbert, to date from Jan. 1, 1871. The style of firm will continue as heretofore.

PEASLEE, GAULBERT & CO.

In retiring from the above firm, I cheerfully recommend my successor to my friends and patrons.
ja25 d12 U. B. EVARTS.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE CITY R. W. Co.
January 24, 1871.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Louisville City Railway Co., for the purpose of electing 7 directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Wednesday, February 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company, corner Twelfth and Rowan sts. ja24 eodtd J. N. COOPE, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

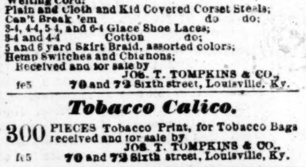
Sundries.

STUART'S Standard Patent Thread in lbs;
Do do do do on spools;
Marsh's do do do in lbs;
100 yard Spool Silk, black and colored;
50-yard do do do do do;
½-oz and 1-oz spools "Cock of the Walk" Silk;
Silk Button-hole Twist;
Men's and Boys' Suspenders;
Ne Plus Ultra Pins, all sizes;
American and Howe Pins, all sizes;
New England do, do;
Book do;
Black do;
French Working Cotton;
Turkey Red do;
Linen and Silk Floss and Saddlers' Silk;
Linen and Cotton Tapes;
Knitting Cotton;
Welting Cord;
Plain and Cloth and Kid Covered Corset Steels;
Can't Break 'em do do;
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Glace Shoe Laces;
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton do;
5 and 6 yard Skirt Braid, assorted colors;
Hemp Switches and Chignons;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe5 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Tobacco Calico.

300 PIECES Tobacco Print, for Tobacco Bags received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe5 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Martin's Deep Tiller and Slicing Subsoiler,



PATENTED..............................OCT. 11, 1870.

PRICE, $6.

Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Cast-steel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,
Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141,
ja8 d&w2m Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE!

Popular Travel

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1, 1871.

ON and after this date, the Portland cars of this company will run through from Ferry Landing to Woodland Garden. FARE, FIVE CENTS. Persons going to Portland should take the Red Cars, and those going below Thirteenth street take the White Cars. No transfer tickets received on either line.
fe2 d6 S. M. ELDRIDGE, Secy.

MAGENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

CHANDELIERS,

And every style of

GAS FIXTURES,

NO. 73 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Latest and most approved patterns always on hand.
fe1 d1m-WFSu&M

ESTABLISHED IN LOUISVILLE, 1850.

WEBSTER'S GALLERY OF Photographic Art!

The most spacious, elegant, and complete gallery in the Southwest. Toilet rooms with every convenience for ladies and children. Specialties—First-class work of every description. Motto—"We strive to please." None but first-class workmen employed.

I. B. WEBSTER, Proprietor,
no24 ThSu&Tu6m 85 Fourth street.

NANZ & NEUNER,

Florists, Nurserymen, and Landscape Gardeners,

Dealers in and Growers of

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Louisville and of the Southern States in general that they always keep a large and complete selection of Flowers, Plants, Shrubberies, Evergreens, and Seeds of all kinds, the latter of which, together with a large variety of Bulbs of all colors and kinds, were mostly all directly imported from Germany and Belgium by Mr. Nanz himself during his late visit to the old country, and which they offer, either at wholesale or retail, at lowest prices.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all who apply. Address NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, &c., made to order in the most artistic style and at reasonable charges.

☞ Decorations of Halls, Churches, Parlors, &c., also promptly attended to.

Flower and Seed Store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street.

Green-House and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street, Louisville, Ky. ja29 Su&We3m

TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

Tax Sales, 1870.

SALE by RECEIVER of CITY TAXES.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

THE City Taxes against the property as hereinafter set forth not having been paid, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871, the follow-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the City and Railroad taxes and ten per cent. interest thereon and costs of advertising the several amounts of said taxes assessed upon said respective property being opposite thereto, and which taxes have been duly and legally assessed as aforesaid by and in favor of said city of Louisville as taxes for the year ending December 31, 1870, and have been placed in my hands as receiver of City Taxes of said city for collection.

ADOLPH RAMMERS
City Tax Receiver.

ADAMS WESLEY.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 70 ft, on s s of Grayson, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth sts, and imp.............$18 30

ALLEN, THOS, hrs.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 125 ft, on e s of Fourteenth, bet Prather and Maple sts.............$8 80

ALLEN, A J V.
A lot of ground, having a front of 190 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the n s of Kentucky, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.............$44 10

ALLISON'S HRS.
Two lots of ground, first bet Breckinridge and Adams and Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, having a front of 180 ft and running back 90 ft; second on the n s of Breckinridge, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, having a front of 180 ft, running back northwardly 89 ft same width.............$57 32

ANDERSON, RICH, n r.
5¾ acres of ground on Charlton st.............$56 35

BARREN, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on s s Zane, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.............$7 87

BELL, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 31¼ ft by a depth of 100 ft, on w s Center, bet Green and Walnut, and imp.............$67 67

BERGEN, MRS. MARY.
An imp on n w cor Walnut and West sts......$—

BERRY, MICHAEL.
A lot of ground, having a front of 21 ft by a depth of 25 ft, on e s 9th st, bet Walnut and Grayson...$8 89

BECK, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 33 ft by a depth of 185 ft, on n s Southgate st, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth. Also, 2 acres e s of Eighteenth st, bet Maple and Southgate, and imp.............$144 80

BENTLEY, A. W., of Ind.
An imp on n e cor Green and 6th.............$29 30

BILLS, BERNHARD, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 21¼ ft by a depth of 105 ft, on s s Rowan st, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and imp.............$20 18

BOWSKE, EDW.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 180 ft, on s s Harney, bet 24th and 25th sts....$6 40

BOWER, M.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 175 ft, on alley, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth and Main and Market sts.............$19 15

BRINER, MRS. DOLLY.
An imp on e s First, bet Prather and Maple..$7 35

BALL, MRS. SUSAN.
2 lots of ground, on n s Jefferson st, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth, the first having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 195 ft, and second having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 115 ft, and imp.............$81 60

BAKER, LEWIS.
A lot of ground, and imp, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on s s Portland av, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts, and imp.............$117 84

BADGLY, GEO.
An imp in Portland.............$9 35

BALTHROP, MRS. W.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 180 ft, on e s of 26th st, bet Avenue and Bank, and imp.............$17 25

BAIRD, ROBT F.
2 lots of ground, first having a front of 177 ft by a depth of 210 ft, on s s Portland av, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts; the second having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 90 ft, on n s Baird st, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and imp.............$174 25

BRANNIN, A O.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 190 ft, on s s Jacob, bet Floyd and Preston. Also 50 by 70 on alley bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth and Market and Jefferson, and imp.............$34 10

BRIERLY, EDW.
A lot of ground, having a front of 45 ft by a depth of 86 ft, on alley bet York and Lexington and 6th and Seventh, and imp.............$18 09

BREEN, MARTIN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s e cor of Walnut and Seventh sts, and imp.............$178 36

BURKE, PAT, est.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on s s of Portland av, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, and imp.............$25 74

BURKE, GEO, hrs.
A lot of ground, having a front of 32 ft by a depth of 165 ft, on s s of Walnut, bet Jackson and Hancock sts, and imp.............$55 90

BENNETT, DAN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 29 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n s of Walnut, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, and imp.............$49 75

COSGROVE, PAT.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 160 ft, on Bridge st; deed book 120, page 269, and imp.............$36 75

CONNERS, PAT.
An imp on s s High st, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth.............$6 90

COLES, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 125 ft, on s s Bank st, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth, and imp.............$11 30

COLLINS, JOHN, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on e s 8th st, bet Cawthon and Lexington sts, and imp.............$34 30

COTRELL, JOS. H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 48 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n s Montgomery st, bet 8th and 9th..$16 03

COLEMAN, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on e s 3d st, bet B and Lee.............$20 34

CRANE, MRS. TAYLOR.
A lot of ground, having a front of 41 ft by a depth of 210 ft, on s s Portland av, and imp.............$37 61

CREEL, ALEX. H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on s s Chestnut st, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and imp.............$91 23

CRULL, NELSON.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 140 ft, on s s Magazine st, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth.............$7 87

CRUM, JOHN, n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on s s of Zane st, bet Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and imp.............$17 15

CUNNINGHAM, A. H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 31¼ ft by a depth of 100 ft, on n s Prather st, bet Ninth and Tenth, and imp.............$47 13

CURD, MRS. HAYDON T., Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 105 ft, on e s Sixth, bet Main and Market, and imp. $416 50

CURRENS, MATTHEW.
A lot of ground, having a front of 37½ ft by a depth of 100 ft, on e s 8th st, bet Kentucky and Zane..$7 85

CURLEY, MICHAEL.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 85 ft, in alley, bet Oldham and Oak sts.............$9 33

COURTNEY, ROBT., 2d bill.
A lot of ground, having a front of 80 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s s Chestnut, bet 7th and 8th sts. Also 33¾ by 200 ft on n s Jefferson st, bet 2d and 3d..$504 78

CAMPBELL, MARY E.
A lot of ground, having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 165 ft, on n s of Chestnut, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and imp.............$215 60

CAMPBELL, W J.
An imp on n s of Prather, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts.............$26 50

CARROLL, ADAM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on w s of Twenty-second, bet Main and Market, and imp.............$14 25

CALVERT, W P.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 139 ft, on w s of Fifth, bet Walnut and Chestnut, and imp.............$65 70

CALAHAN, THOM.
An imp on s s of Green, between Brook and Floyd sts.............$11 50

CASEY, THOMAS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on n w corner of Oak and Eigth, and imp. $14 40

CANE RUN PLANK-ROAD.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on Cane Run road, in city.............$24 50

CITY PASSENGER R W CO.
A lot of ground, having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on s s of Main, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts. Also an imp on s s Main, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts. Another imp on s s Market, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, and imp.............$1,117 1

CLARK, EDW.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 200 ft on w s of Eighth, bet Prather and York sts. Also 105 by 198 ft in Portland.............$82 43

CLARK, MRS MARY.
A lot of ground, having a front of 45 ft by a depth of 160 ft, on s s of Madison, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts. Also 29 by 161 on n s Chestnut, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts, and imp.............$35 85

CLARK, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 17½ ft by a depth of 126, on s s of Market, between Fifth and Sixth sts.............$130 59

CLEMENS, MRS ANN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 160 ft, on the n s of Madison, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth sts, and imp.............$18 34

COTTER, W D., Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 105 ft by a depth of 105 ft, on n s of Green, bet Seven and Eighth sts, and an imp.............$326 59

DAVIS, MRS. SALLIE.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 210 ft, on s s Jefferson, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and imp.............$68 60

DAVIS, MRS. DIADEM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 53 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n s Portland avenue, opposite the Cemetery, and imp.............$87 20

DAVIS, L. R., n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 75 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on e s 20th st, bet Green and Grayson...$27 53

HAYS, J. W.
A lot of ground having a front of 32 1-12 feet by a depth of 210 feet, on s s Portland avenue, bet 18th and 19th streets, and imp. Also a lot of ground having a front of 25 feet by a depth of 125 feet, same location.............$83 19

HARTWELL, EDW.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 feet by a depth of 90 feet, on n s Todd street, bet 18th and 19th streets.............$9 82

HALL & SMITH., n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 2.5 feet by a depth of 198 feet, in square 112, lot 132, and imp. $111 45

HARVEY, CHAS. F.
A lot of ground, having a front of 70 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s Oak street, bet 9th and 10th sts..$19 15

HENRY, PETER.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 81 ft, on w s 18th, bet Walnut and Madison streets. Also 38 by 160 feet on n s Madison, bet 11th and 12th streets. Also 30 by 160 feet on s s Madison, bet 14th and 15th streets, and imp.............$180 92

HESS, EVA R.
A lot of ground, having a front of 22 ft by a depth of 100 feet, on n s Prather street, bet 17th and 18th streets, and imp.............$20 30

HEISER, ELI.
A lot of ground, having a front of 18½ ft by a depth of 110 feet, on w s 17th street, bet Main and Rowan streets. Also 21 by 195 feet on n s Rowan, bet 17th and 18th streets, and imp.............$36 59

HERMSTADT, ROBT. H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 80 ft, on the w s of Chapel st, and imp.............$54 61

HEWITT, GEO. M. n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 87½ ft by a depth of 165 feet, on the west side of 8th st, bet Main and Water.............$10 27

HIGGENWALD, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s e corner Chestnut and 15th sts, and imp.............$40 89

HIRSHBUHL, LOUIS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 161 ft, on s s Walnut, bet 16th and 17th sts....$27 92

HIGGINS, MRS. RICHD.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the s s Prather, bet Floyd and Preston streets.............$96 28

HINES, JAS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 31 ft by a depth of 159 ft, on w s of 5th st, bet Chestnut and Prather streets, and imp.............$143 90

HENRY, ROBT., n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 163 ft, on n w cor Dumesnil and 12th sts......$17 35

HOPKINS, BRENT.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 196 ft, in square 86, 3d st, Portland.............$17 40

HOUSTON, LUCY M.
A lot of ground, having a front of 28½ ft by a depth of 80 ft, on s s Grayson, bet 11th and 12th sts....$42 62

TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

HUBER, ADAM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 198 ft, in square 6, Portland.............$19 62

HOPKINS, ROBT. B.
A lot of ground, having a front of [illegible] ft by a depth of 100 ft, on Water st, bet 2d and 3d. Also 20 by 200 ft on w s 3d st, bet Chestnut and Prather, and imp. $609 92

HONORE, HENRY H., n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 36 ft by a depth of 95 ft, s w cor Water and Twelfth sts.............$174 47

HOFFMAN, M.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 160 ft, on s s Maple, bet 13th and 14th sts.............$10 80

HOOVER, GEO.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s Gallagher st, bet 17th and 18th, and imp.............$16 90

HOFFMAN, MARY.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 90 feet, on n w cor Lexington and 19th sts...$17 15

HOWE, MRS. JOHN H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 53 ft by a depth of 185 feet, on n w cor Prather and Brook sts. Also an imp n s Green, bet 3d and 4th, and imp.........$161 70

HUGHES, S. B., n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 90 ft by a depth of 110 ft, on w s of Cabel st, bet creek and river. Also 100 by 110 feet, same location.............$23 25

HUGHES, MRS. SUSAN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 225 ft, on n s Prather, bet 13th and 14th sts, and imp.............$73 50

HUESMAN, HERMAN A.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s s Delaware, bet 12th and 13th sts, and impts, and imp.............$26 50

HURST, BOLIVAR.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on w s 6th st, bet York and Lexington. Also 30 by 200 ft on e s 7th, bet York and Lexington streets, and imp.............$179 60

HUGHES, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 24 ft by a depth of 200 f., on s s High, bet 12th and 13th sts, and imp. $16 79

HYNDS, MRS. CATH.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 200 ft. on 6th st, in city.............$12 83

JACKSON, W. L.
A lot of ground, having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s Prentice, bet 16th and 17th sts...$45 10

JACOB, WM. R, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 94 ft by a depth of 294 ft, on n s Walnut, bet East and Floyd streets. $1,780 83

JEFFREY, MRS. THOS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n e cor Jefferson and 20th sts, and imp. $37 95

JENKINS, J. B.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 90 ft, on s s Bank, bet 17th and 18th sts. Also an imp on n s Walnut, bet 7th and 8th sts, and imp..$45 30

JESSON, JOHN.
An imp on s s Rowan st, bet 19th and 20th sts..$14 25

JOHNSON, MRS. G. P. B.
A lot of ground, having a front of 38 ft by a depth of 175 ft, on n s Prather, bet 3d and 4th sts, and imp. $186 90

JOHNSON, H. F.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 155 ft, on n s Magazine, bet 9th and 10th sts, and imp.............$68 15

JOHNSON, G. P.
A lot of ground, having a front of 27 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on w s 5th, bet Breckinridge and Kentucky sts, and imp.............$58 55

JONES, MRS. H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 161 ft, on n s Chestnut, bet 15th and 14th sts, and imp.............$61 67

JONES, SIM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on n s Oldham st, bet 8th and 9th, and imp. $11 80

KEAGAN, MRS ANN.
A house and lot in Shippingport.............$12 25

KERR, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 120 ft, on w s 16th, bet Grayson and Walnut sts, and imp.............$23 25

KELLEY, DANL. n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 70 ft, on w s Grayson, bet 6th and 7th, and imp. Also 100 by 156 ft on s s Oak, bet 7th and 8th sts..$73 50

KELLEY, ALBERT, of New York.
A lot of ground, having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 315 ft, on n s Bank st, Portland, and imp.....$98 00

KELLEY, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on n s Churchhill, bet 8th and 9th sts, and imp.............$14 25

KEIF, FRANK.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 110 ft, on s s Magazine, bet 18th and 19th sts..$9 35

KIRWIN, JAMES.
A lot of ground, having a front of 24 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on s w cor Market and Chapel sts, and imp. Also an imp on e s 10th, bet Madison and Chestnut sts.............$85 30

KITTS, JOHN, est.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 100 ft, on n s Portland av.............$25 63

KINMAN, H W.
An imp on Fulton st, Portland.............$7 85

KLEINHANS, MICH.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, and imp, on s s of Jefferson, bet 21st and 22d sts, and imp.............$31 40

KNOTT, MRS J R.
A lot of ground, having a front of 31 ft by a depth of 155 ft, on s s Magazine, bet 9th and 10th sts, and imp. $67 35

KNAPP, JOHN, est.
A lot of ground, having a front of 23 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s s of Grayson, bet 25th and 26th sts, and imp.............$8 05

KOUSLER, CONRAD.
An imp in Portland.............$4 45

KREGER, LOUIS.
3 acres of ground on e s of 7th st, in city. Also 30 acres on e s of 7th st, in city, and imp.............$817 55

LAWRENCE, E D, children.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26½ ft by a depth of 102 ft, on s s Jefferson, bet 2d and 3d sts, and imp. $165 55

LAMPTON, SALLIE.
A lot of ground, having a front of 21½ ft by a depth of 100 ft, on n s Green, bet 10th and 11th sts, and imp. $53 04

LAMPTON, MONROE.
A lot of ground, having a front of 45 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on n s Jefferson, bet 20th and 21st sts. Also 37½ by 74 ft on n s Green, bet 1st and 2d sts, and imp. $167 87

LAMPTON, AMPHION.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 94½ ft, on s e cor Magazine and 10th sts. Also 42½ by 66 ft on s e cor Monroe and 11th sts, and imp $187 11

LAHANE, DANL.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft on s w cor of Chestnut and 14th sts. Also an imp on s s Chestnut, bet 14th and 15th sts, and imp. $101 90

LOTHROP, LOUIS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on s s Duncan, bet 17th and 18th sts, and imp.............$41 80

LAMB, MARY.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 80 ft, on cor of alley on 8th st, bet Churchill and Zane sts.............$12 23

LAWRENCE, J FRY.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 204 ft, s w cor Main and Brook sts, and imp. Also 26¼ by 165 ft, on w s 1st, bet Main and Market streets. $736 62

LEWIS, F R, n r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on Milk st.............$2 45

LEFFEL, RUDOLPH.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 210, on n s of Portland avenue, bet 17th and 18th sts, and imp.............$51 00

LEDWICK, THOS., n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on n s Rowan, bet 20th and 21st sts......$6 85

LEONARD, JAMES.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 185 ft, on n e cor Southgate and 16th sts, and imp. $24 05

LEIBER, MRS. BARBARA.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 165 ft, on n e cor Jefferson and Floyd sts. Also 50 by 180 ft on w s 7th st, bet Grayson and Walnut, and imp.............$399 57

LOCKHART & CO.
An imp in Shippingport.............$14 70

LOGAN, EMMA P.
A lot of ground, having a front of 36 2-12 feet by a depth of 82 ft on e s 5th, bet Main and Market sts, and imp.............$850 27

LOWERY, JOHN, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 315 ft, on n s Bank st, Portland.............$86 75

LOUGEE'S HEIRS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 42½ ft by a depth of 525 ft, on n s Bank st, Portland.............$10 38

LONG, MR.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on e s 14th st, bet Maple and Lexington $8 80

LYNCH, PHIL.
An imp on n s Grayson, bet 7th and 8th.........$11 80

LYLE, MRS. S., n. r.
8½ acres on Magazine and 26th sts.............$73 50

MATLACK, MILDRED A.
An imp on e s 5th, bet York and Breckinridge sts. $9 80

MALONA, JAMES, n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 120 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on e s 7th, bet Chestnut and Prather streets, and imp.............$382 20

MARSHALL, WM. H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 80 ft, on s w cor Grayson and 11th sts, and imp. $73 05

MANGAN, CHAS. C.
An imp on e s 12th, bet Madison and Chestnut sts. $14 25

MALKELEY, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n s Magazine, bet 16th and 17th sts, and imp.............$32 47

MAYLIER, THOS.
An imp on w s 11th, bet Delaware and Kentucky sts.............$6 90

MATTHEWS, JOS. L. C.
An imp on n s Grayson, bet 9th and 10th streets. Also an imp on s s Grayson, bet 9th and 10th streets. $363 27

MALONEY, PAT.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 156 ft, on s s Oak, bet 12th and 13th sts.........$8 10

McCARTY, J., Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s s Jefferson, bet 14th and 15th sts......$44 10

McGUIRE, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 100 feet, on n s High, below 26th st.............$13 75

McCREADY, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on e s 13th st, bet Prather and Maple....$36 57

McHATTAN, JAMES, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 160 ft, on s s of Green, bet 7th and 8th sts. Also 30 by 145 ft, same location, and imp.............$198 04

McMAHON, JOHN H., of Ind.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s Portland avenue, below 26th st. $74 70

McMORRIS, GEO. J., Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 19½ ft by a depth of 200 feet, on s s Chestnut, bet 11th and 12th streets. Also an imp on n s Green, bet Center and 6th streets, and imp.............$36 33

McCALL, MRS. ELIZABETH.
A lot of ground, having a front of 80 ft by a depth of 198 ft, on n s 3d st, square 11, lot 17, and imp..$58 80

McCLELLAND, JOHN.
A lot of ground having a front of 50 feet by a depth of 198 feet, on the n s of 3d st, square 7, lot 8, and imp.............$39 95

McSWEENEY, DAN.
A lot of ground having a front of 28 feet by a depth of 220 feet, on the n s of Portland avenue, bet 17th and 18th, also an imp on s w cor of 11th and Madison sts., and imp.............$349 27

McGEE, JAS.
An imp on the n s of Walnut, bet 9th and 10th sts. $31 40

McCARTHY, WM., n. r.
A lot of ground having a front of 60 feet by a depth of 96 feet, on the e s of 21st st, bet Grayson and Walnut sts.............$14 70

McCARTHY, EDWARD, Est.
An imp on the n w cor of Magazine and 14th sts. $9 40

McCARTHY, B. J.
A lot of ground having a front of 38 feet by a depth of 70 feet, on the n e corner of Magazine and 16th streets; also 50 by 20 feet on the w s of 15th, bet Kentucky and Breckinridge sts, and imp.............$87 65

McCARTHY, JNO.
A lot of ground having a front of 180 ft by a depth of 70 ft, on the east side of 16th, bet Chestnut and Magazine sts.............$132 30

McKINDLEY, JAS. C.
A lot of ground having a front of 202½ feet by a depth of 200 feet, on the s s of Bank, bet 25th and 26th sts, and imp.............$66 23

MEADOWS, GEO.
A lot of ground having a front of 180 ft by a depth of 198 ft, on the s s of Main, bet 13th and 14th sts; also 30 by 198 ft, on the s s of Market, bet 14th and 15th sts, and imp.............$460 03

METCALF, ELIS, Est.
A lot of ground having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 200 feet, bet 17th and 18th, avenue and Railroad. $9 80

MERRITT, MRS. NANCY.
A lot of ground having a front of 42 ft by a depth of 161 ft, on the s s of Walnut st, bet 16th and 17th sts, and imp.............$75 35

MESSECK, WM.
An imp on the s s of Walnut, bet 13th and 14th sts. $9 35

MERIWETHER, HENRY C.
22½ acres on Shelby st, in city.............$277 60

MERIWETHER, EVAN,
of Ohio, 12 acres on Shelby st, in city.............$147

TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

MERIWETHER, DAVID H, Est.
36 acres on Shelby st, in city.............$441

MILLER, JOS., Est.
A lot of ground having a front of 38 ft by a depth of 120 ft, on the s s of Lytle, bet. 15th and 16th sts, and imp.............$20 30

MILLETT, MARY F.
A lot of ground having a front of 32½ ft by a depth of 113 ft, in square 84, lot 2.............$39 78

MILLER, GEO., n r.
A lot of ground having a front of 24 feet by a depth of 90 ft, on e s of 2d, bet Main and Water sts, and imp.............$157 67

MILLER, ISAAC P. Hrs.
A lot of ground having a front of 48½ ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the n s of Grayson, bet 19th and 20th sts.............$32 72

MILLER, WM. Est.
A lot of ground having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 96 feet, on the e s of 12th, bet Chestnut and Magazine sts, and imp.............$46 98

MORRISON, MRS. ELIZA.
A lot of ground having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on the n s of Mill st.............$19 63

MONTGOMERY, M. L.
A lot of ground having a front of 85 feet by a depth of 231 feet, on the e s of 9th, bet Grayson and Walnut sts, and imp.............$118 93

MONTGOMERY, FRANK.
An imp on the s s of Market st, bet 8th and 9th sts. $61 25

MONTCALM'S Hrs.
A lot of ground having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the w s of 3d, bet Chestnut and Prather, and imp.............$102 96

MORGAN, ANN.
A lot of ground having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 105 ft, on the s s of Oldham, bet 8th and 9th sts. $8 55

MURPHY, PATRICK.
A lot of ground having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on the w s of 15th, bet Grayson and Walnut sts, and imp.............$51

MURDOCK, JAMES E, n r.
A lot of ground having a front of 140 feet by a depth of 200 ft, on Rowan st, in city.............$34 30

MULDERICK, PAT.
A lot of ground having a front of 18 ft by a depth of 150 feet, on the n s of High st, opposite hospital. $5 42

MURPHY, MRS. HOWARD.
A lot of ground having a front of 140 ft by a depth of 198 ft, in square 11, lots 11 and 12, and imp..$39 40

MYERS, ABRAHAM.
A lot of ground having a front of 53 ft by a depth of 184 feet, on the e s of 26th, bet Avenue and Bank st.............$22 80

NALEY, WM. A.
A lot of ground having a front of 32 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the e s of 7th, bet Prather and York sts; also 36 by 200 ft on the n s of Lexington st; also 100 by 200 ft on the s s of Cawthon, bet 7th and 8th sts, and imp.............$136 85

NARDINIA, ANTONE.
A lot of ground having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the s s of Delaware, bet 12th and 13th sts, and imp.............$36 50

NEAL, FRANCIS R.
A lot of ground having a front of 26¼ feet by a depth of 200 ft, on the s s of Chestnut, bet 15th and 16th sts, and imp.............$49 39

NEWMEISTER, LOUIS.
A lot of ground having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 108 ft, on n e cor 6th and York sts, and imp..$41 90

NORTON, H. W., n. r.
4 lots in Shippingport.............$9 80

OATS, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 85 ft, on s w cor Oldham and 8th sts, and imp..$11 25

O'DONNELL, ED.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s Grayson, bet 11th and 12th sts, and imp.............$35 90

OLVANA, MRS. ANN, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on w s 3d st, bet York and Breckinridge, and imp.............$112 70

O'NEAL, MRS, MARY.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26¼ ft by a depth of 30 ft, on w s of 10th st, bet Jefferson and Green. $9 80

ORMSBY, H. S., AND MARY DUMESNIL.
A lot of ground, having a front of 22½ ft by a depth of 62 ft, on e s 4th st, bet Main and Water......$465 34

ORMSBY, HENRIETTA.
A lot of ground, having a front of 210 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n s Ormsby avenue, bet 5th and 6th sts. $1,678 57

OWEN, Jr., WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 125 ft, on n w cor Duncan and 20th sts.............$8 10

PARK, WATTS, of Jefferson Co.
A lot in Shippingport.............$2 45

PARMELE, SUSAN D.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 160 ft, on s s Green st, bet 14th and 15th, and imp. $107 80

PAGE, EMILY.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 165 ft, on w s of 2d, bet Washing and Water streets, and imp.............$597 60

PATCH, ARSCHEL H, n r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s s Main, bet 22d and 23d sts.............$19 22

PETRY, CASPER, n r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 198 ft, in square 6, lot 7, and imp.............$15 17

PETERS, PHILIP, 2d bill.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 90 ft, on n s of Duncan, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.............$19 80

PLATTNER, SIMON.
An imp on the s s of High, bet Eighteenth & Nineteenth sts.............$6 90

POWELL, WM. H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 22½ ft by a depth of 100 ft, on e s of Eighteenth, bet Cut and Duncan sts, and imp.............$18 37

PORTER, J. ALLEN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 120 ft, on e s of 20th, bet Walnut and Madison sts, and imp.............$77 35

POPE, ALFRED.
A lot of ground, having a front of 165 ft by a depth of 200 feet, on n s of Delaware, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.............$27 60

POMEROY, CLAYTON C.
A lot of ground, having a front of 46½ ft by a depth of 120 ft, on w s o. Walnut, bet 7th and 8th sts. Also 30 by 96 ft on w s of 20th, bet Walnut and Madison sts.............$97 84

PRANTE, AUGUST.
A lot of ground, having a front of 21½ ft by a depth of 110 ft, on w s of 20th, bet Market and Jefferson sts, and imp.............$27 81

PRICE, GEO B.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 40 ft, on e s of Eighteenth, bet Bank and Duncan sts, and imp.............$22 31

QUIGG, MRS GEO.
A lot of ground, having a front of 19½ ft by a depth of 160 ft, on s s of Walnut, bet Fifteenth & Sixteenth sts, and imp.............$33 90

QUAIL, GEO A, est.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 198 ft, in square 89, lot 107, and imp.............$26 53

QUINLIN, THOS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 125 ft, on n s of Southgate, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts.............$15 39

RAGEN, DENNIS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 33 ft by a depth of 52½ ft, on e s of Tenth, bet, Market and Jefferson sts.............$56 92

RAY, FOSTER J.
14½ acres in city, on Eighteenth st.............$144 55

RAFFERTY, THOS, est.
A lot of ground, having a front of [illegible] ft by a depth of 200 ft, on w s of 7th, bet Delaware and Lexington sts, and imp.............$51 45

READER, MRS E D.
A lot of ground, having a front of 80 ft by a depth of 155 ft, on s s of Bank st, Portland, and imp.....$7 31

RAYNARD, HECTOR and AUG.
A lot of ground, 105 by 198 ft, in square 8, lot 54. $61 25

RHODES, JNO B.
A lot of ground, having a front of 35 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s w cor of Magazine and Sixteenth sts, and imp.............$51 58

RICARDI, MRS. JANE.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 55½ ft, on w s Fourteenth, bet Madison and Chestnut sts, and imp.............$22 05

RICARDI, ROSA JANE.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 55½ ft, on w s Fourteenth, bet Madison and Chestnut sts, and imp.............$22 05

RICHARDSON, PETER, n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n s Jefferson st, bet 21st and 22d sts, and imp.............$24 50

RONALD, SETH.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on n s Market st, bet Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and imp.............$146 05

RONALD, WM. A.
A lot of ground, having a front of 33 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s s Chestnut st, bet 7th and 8th, and imp. $78 26

ROBINSON, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 24 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on n s of High, bet Avenue and 26th st..$7 87

ROSS, JOHN.
A lot of ground having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the s s of Breckinridge, bet 3d and 4th sts; also 60 by 200 ft on 3d st, in city.............$92 65

RUCKER, MR., Portland.
A lot of ground having a front of 70 ft by a depth of 198 ft, in square 7, lot 7.............$7 10

RYANS, CORNEAL, Est.
A lot of ground having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on the n s of Harney, bet 18th and 19th sts. $13 90

RYAN, JANE.
A lot of ground having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the n s of Maple, bet 11th and 12th sts. $31 40

SCARCE, WM. D.
A lot of ground having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 190 feet, on the s s of Main, bet 22d and 23d sts; also 30 by 200 ft on the n s of Maple, bet 11th and 12th sts; also 35½ by 150 ft on the n s of Washington, bet Wenzel and Campbell sts.............$224 34

SCHRODER, LILLY WARD.
10 acres on 7th st, in city.............$196

SCANLAN, THOS.
A lot of ground having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 90 ft, on the n s of Todd, bet 18th and 19th sts. $6 90

SCULLY, THOS.
A lot of ground having a front of 21½ ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the s s of Main, bet 10th and 11th sts. $88 40

SCHATTEBERG, MRS. LOUISA.
A lot of ground having a front of 26½ ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the n s of Market, bet 3d and 4th sts, and imp.............$338 32

SEARS, WM. S.
A lot of ground having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 230 ft, on the s e cor of Portland avenue and 11th street; also 145 by 250 feet on the s e cor of High and 11th sts.............$110 89

SHEA, PATRICK.
A lot of ground having a front of 22½ ft by a depth of 12¼ ft, on the s s of Walnut, bet 12th and 13th sts. $44 34

SHUMAN, MR.
A lot of ground having a front of 33¼ ft by a depth of 59 ft, on the w s of 15th, bet Market and Jefferson. $38 80

SMITH, MRS. FRED.
A lot of ground having a front of one-third of 24 ft by a depth of 98 ft, on the n e cor of Market and Chappel sts, and imp.............$44 15

SMITH, THOS. J.
One acre on 26th st, in city.............$18 53

SMITH, JOS. N.
An imp on the s s of Chestnut, bet 14th and 15th sts. $14 25

SMITH, MARGARET.
An imp on the e s of 11th, bet Walnut and Madison sts.............$2 45

SMITH, THOS. P.
A lot of ground having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the s w corner of 4th and Curren sts, and imp.............$357

SONNA, CATHARINE.
A lot of ground having a front of 111 8-12 ft by a depth of 178 feet on the e s of 7th st, in the city, and imp.............$41 97

SONNA, JOS. P.
A lot of ground having a front of 83 11-12 ft by a depth of 178 ft, on the e s of 7th st, in the city. $37 19

SONNA, GEO. E.
A lot of ground having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 178 ft, on the e s of 7th st, in the city.............$18 15

SONNA, LOUIS F.
Lot 16, Morton's addition.............$31 40

SONNA, EMMA.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 168 ft, on the s s of Kentucky, bet Jackson and Hancock sts.............$14 10

SONNA, ELIZ.
Lots 17 and 20 in Morton's addition.............$28 15

SONNA, CHAS. F.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 178 ft, on the e s of 7th st, in city. Also 50 by 168 ft on the s e cor of Kentucky and Jackson sts..$30 85

SPARKS, NORMAN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 110 ft, on s s of Jefferson, bet 12th and 13th sts. Also 60 by 118 ft on n w cor of Jefferson and 13th sts, and imp.............$212 55

STOKES, MRS SALLIE.
A lot of ground, having a front of 33 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s Portland avenue, bet 10th and 11th sts, and imp.............$31 65

STANCLIFF, MRS. C L.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on n s of Walnut, bet 16th and 17th sts, and imp.............$181 30

STEELE, JNO.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 126 ft, on w s of 11th, bet Grayson and Walnut sts. Also an imp bet 11th and 12th and Grayson and Walnut sts, and imp.............$53 45

STUMP, IRVIN C.
A lot of ground, having a front of 66 ft by a depth of 180 ft, on n s of Slevin, bet 25th and 26th sts. $13 75

TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

STEPHAN, WM.
An imp on s s of Main, bet 16th and 17th sts....$9 35

STEARNLY, H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 229 ft, on s s High st, below Hospital.............$24 05

STEWART, JAMES.
A lot of ground, having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 260 ft, on s s Walnut, bet 22d and 23d sts......$21 05

STOLZ, LEOPOLD, est.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 185, on n s of Southgate, bet 17th and 18th sts, and imp.............$61 95

STEWART, E D.
A lot of ground, having a front of 70 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the s e corner of M and 6th cross-roads and imp.............$27 75

STOW, J B.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 180 ft, on n s Duncan, bet 24th and 25th sts....$6 40

STEWART, MRS HELEN B.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s Chestnut, bet 19th and 20th sts....$11 00

STAIRNS, MR.
A lot of ground, having a front of 45 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on w s of 6th, bet Kentucky and Zane sts. $29 53

SWAIN, MATHEW B, n r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 42½ ft by a depth of 110 ft, on e s of 19th, bet Main and Market sts, and imp.............$41 57

TALBOTT, MISS KATE.
An imp on the e s of 4th, bet Walnut and Chestnut sts.............$15 29

TAYLOR, RICHARD, n r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on e s of 3d st and Ormsby av.........$11 25

TALBOTT, MARY M, for children.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on s s of Jefferson, bet 18th and 19th streets. $45 22

THIERMAN, H & CO.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on the s e cor of Maple and 15th sts....$27 30

THOMPSON, SUSAN A, n r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 172 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s w cor Rowan and 20th sts.............$50 53

THOMASON, NELSON.
A lot of ground, having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 150 ft on 3d st, in city.............$29 40

THIRWELL, CHAS C, est.
A lot of ground, having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on w s 6th, bet Main and Water sts. Also 25 by 130 ft, on Water, bet 6th and 7th sts, and imp. $747 25

THOMAS, ED.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 120 ft, on s s of Harney, bet 15th and 16th sts...$5 65

THOMAS, MRS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 155 ft, on Main, bet 23d and 24th sts.............$24 05

TIERNAN, WM, and wife.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 200, on s s of Canal, bet 10th and 11th sts. Also 52½ by 165 ft on the e s of 11th, bet Market and Main sts, and imp.............$111 05

TIERNEY, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 50 ft, on n s of Rowan, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts.............$21 60

TIERNEY, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 60 ft, on s s Grayson st, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and imp.............$31 60

TIERMAN, CHAS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on Grayson and 26th sts.............$19 15

VAN NORMAN, JOHN.
House and lot in Shippingport.............$5 65

VILLIER, PAUL, in Chancery.
A lot of ground, having a front of 105 ft by a depth of 198 ft, in square 86, lot 167. Also 105 by 198 ft, in square 165, lot 80.............$16 27

VOID, JOHN.
A lot of ground, having a front of 22 ft by a depth of 110 ft, on e s Eighteenth st, bet Main and Rowan, and imp.............$20 69

WILLIAMS, MRS. MARTHA.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 79 ft, on e s of 11th st, bet Grayson and Walnut, and imp.............$44 10

WYATT, WASH.
A lot of ground, having a front of 22 ft by a depth of 178 ft, on e s 7th st, city.............$20 57

WATSON, MATTHEW.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 85 ft, in square 96, Portland.............$16 20

WALKER, MARY E.
A lot of ground, having a front of 77½ ft by a depth of 170 ft, on s s Churchill, bet Eleventh and Twelfth streets.............$15 06

WIER, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 105 ft, on the s s of Walnut, bet Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts. Also 60 by 195 ft, on s s Main, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts.............$161 10

WHITMEYER, JACOB, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 96 ft, on w s of 29th st, bet Madison and Chestnut, and imp.............$14 20

WHALEN, MICHAEL, Estate.
An imp on n s of High st, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth.............$7 35

WHITE, H. F.
A lot of ground, having a front of 52½ ft by a depth of 137½ ft, on n s Vine, bet Jackson and Hancock sts. $101 20

WHITE, WM.
A lot of ground, having a front of 33½ ft by a depth of 100 ft, bet Main and Monroe and Eleventh and Twelfth sts, and imp.............$19 15

WHITE, PAT.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 156 ft, on s s Duncan st, bet Ninth and Tenth..$15 22

WIEST, JOHN, n. r.
A lot of ground, having a front of 27½ ft by a depth of 209 ft, on n s Portland avenue, opposite Cemetery, and imp.............$25 70

WILSON, JOSEPH.
An imp on n s Grayson, bet 6th and 7th sts....$9 35

WILLIAMS, H.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on n s Market, bet 20th and 21st sts....$31 10

WILLIAMS, Jr., W. C.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 90 ft, on e s Eleventh st, bet Grayson and Walnut. Also 42 by 140 ft on w s Twelfth st, bet Madison and Chestnut, and imp.............$82 07

WILLIAMS, PRATHER, of Ind.
A lot of ground, having a front of 17½ ft by a depth of 165 ft, on n s Green, bet 3d and 4th sts....$119 86

WILLISON, FANNIE E.
A lot of ground, having a front of 21½ ft by a depth of 165 ft, on s s Magazine, bet, Ninth and Tenth sts. $79 15

YANCEY, MOSES, AND OTHERS.
A lot of ground, having a front of 430 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on the n s of O'Hara st, bet 16th and 17th. Also 430 by 150 ft, on n s Gallagher st, bet 16th and 17th, and imp.............$94 77

YOUMAN, E. & L.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 160 ft, on n s Madison st, bet 16th and 17th, and imp.............$17 75

ZAHNER, JACOB.
An imp on s s Market, bet 8th and 9th sts......$9 35

ZETTERER, MATTHEW.
An imp on the s s of Chestnut, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts, and imp.............$16 70

COLORED LIST, E. D.

ALLEN, NANCY, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 22 ft by a depth of 165 ft, s s Mad, bet Han and Clay, and imp...$15 77

BELL, BALLARD, of col.
An imp on the s s of Madison, bet East and Floyd $9 35

BLUE, PATSEY, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 139 ft, on n s Linden square, and imp.........$113 23

BROOKINGS, PETER, of col.
An imp on the e s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald.............$3 20

BROOKINGS, JAMES, of col.
An imp on the e s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $19 97

CALHOUN, HENRY, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on the n s of Mary st, and imp.........$8 10

DICKENSON, H H, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on w s of 2d st.............$8 85

ELLIS & LOGAN, of col.
An imp on the w s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $8 90

HARDIN, JACK, of col.
An imp on the e s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $3 20

HARDIN, MARY, of col.
An imp on the e s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $1 20

HARRIS, ELIZ, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the w s of 2d st, and imp.............$4 90

HIGGINS, JERRY, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the w s of 2d st.............$7 60

HINES, F, minor.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200, on the e s of 2d st.............$10 50

HUGHES, GEO & CHAS, of col.
An imp on the w s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $11 35

JOHNSON, CLEM, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200, on the w s of 2d st.............$9 32

JOHNSON, MARY, of col.
An imp on the s s of Breckinridge, bet Pres and Jack.............$2 43

LOGAN, ROBT & LUCY, of col.
An imp on the s s of Lampton, bet Prest and Jack. $11 30

LUMPKINS, JNO, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 15, on the n s of Roe, bet Jack and Han......$16 05

MATHEWS, WM, of col.
An imp on the e s of Shelby, bet Prath and Laurel. $1 45

MATHEWS, DAN, est, of col.
An imp on the e s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $2 45

MOORE, HENRY, of col.
An imp on the s s of Madison, bet East and Floyd. $4 45

MOSBY, MARY, of col.
An imp on the n e cor of Roe and Jack.........$1 90

MUIR, WILLIS, of col.
An imp on Jackson st, No 482.............$11 80

OLDHAM, SALLIE, of col.
An imp bet Mad and Chest and East and Floyd. $1 90

PARKER, GEO. of col.
An imp on the n s of Walnut, bet Jack and Han. $1 45

PICKINS, CALVIN H. of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200, on the w s of 2d st.............$10 05

PRATT, SAML, of col.
An imp on the e s of Madison, bet East and Floyd. $6 90

ROSS, DAVID, of col.
An imp on the e s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $1 45

ROSS, HENRY, of col.
An imp on the e s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $5 65

SPRADLING, WM. of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 16 ft by a depth of 105 ft, on the e s of 3d, bet Mkt and Jeff, and imp. $269 05

SPRADLING, WM. of col, or owner.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 60 ft, on the n e cor of 10th and Mad, and imp $17 15

SPRADLING, LUCY A, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 16 ft by a depth of 105 ft, on the e s of 3d, bet Mkt and Jeff, and imp. $149 45

STEPHENS, GREEN, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the w s of 2d st.............$12 50

STONE, AMERICA, of col.
An imp on the n s of Caldwell, bet Jack and Han. $2 45

STONE, SARAH, of col.
An imp bet Prest and Jack and Breck and Cald. $1 67

TAYLOR, VIOLET, of col.
An imp on the s s of Madison, bet East and Floyd. $7 35

TAYLOR, W W, of col.
An imp on the s s of Madison, bet East and Floyd. $4 25

TALBOTT, HANSON, of col.
An imp on the w s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $11 80

WEST, BARNEY, of col.
An imp bet Prest and Jack and Breck and Cald. $4 45

WEST, LEVI, of col.
An imp on the w s of East, bet Walnut and Chestnut.............$13 00

WILLIS, HENRY, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200 ft, w s of 2d st, and imp.............$10 05

WOLFOLK, JNO, of col.
An imp on w s of Jackson, bet Breck and Cald. $9 35

COLORED LIST, W. D.

ALLEN, AMANDA, of col.
An imp on the e s 9th, bet Walnut and Madison streets.............$9 80

BISSETT, MARIA, of col.
An imp on the w s of 10th, bet Walnut and Chestnut streets.............$29 40

BOWMAN, JOB, of col.
An imp on the w s of 13th, bet Magazine and Prather streets.............$4 45

BROWN, MATILDA, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 24½ ft by a depth of 90 ft, on the n s Walnut, bet 9th and 10th sts and imp.............$34 05

BRIGGS, FRANK, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on w s 22d st, bet Main and Market, and imp. $20 55

BRINKLEY, CHAS. of col.
An imp on the w s of 14th, bet Prather and Maple streets.............$18 70

TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

BROWN, THOMPSON, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on the n s of Oldham, bet 12th and 13th streets.............

BURK, JACKSON, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on n s Grayson, bet 19th and 20th sts.............

BUTLER, FRANCIS, of col.
An imp on the w s of 9th, bet Madison and Chestnut streets.............$7

CARTER, GEO. W., of col.
An imp on the w s of 9th, bet Chestnut and Magazine streets.............$11

CHRISTOPHER, JOHN, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 195 ft, on n s Market, bet 20th and 21st sts.........$38

CLAY, JOHN, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 165 ft, on s s Grayson, bet 11th and 12th sts, and imp. $38

COZZENS, RICH'D, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on the s s Grayson, bet 11th and 12th, and imp.............$51

COMBS, EVALINE, of col.
An imp on the n s Madison, bet 9th and 10th sts. $7

COOKE, MATTHEW, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on the w s of 13th, bet Harney and Gallagher streets, and imp.............$6

COZZENS, JOHN, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on the s w cor of Kentucky and 15th sts, and imp.............$14

DUBURG, A., of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26¼ ft by a depth of 60 ft, on the e s of 12th, bet Walnut and Madison streets, and imp.............$12

FLOURNOY, WM., of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on s s Chestnut, bet 11th and 12th sts, and imp. $5

FRAZIER, BARTLETT, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 60 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on s s Churchill, bet 12th and 13th.........$31

GATEWOOD, PRESTON, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on n s Harney, bet 15th and 14th.........$10

GIBSON, WM. H., of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on the e s of 14th st, bet Maple and Lexington.............$35

JACKSON, MALINDA, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 60 ft, on n s Grayson, bet 9th and 10th.........$32

JENKINS, MARIA, of col.
A lot of ground having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 120 ft, on n s Bank st, bet 18th and 19th, and imp $13

JOHNSON, JAMES, of col.
An imp on the n s Madison, bet 9th and 10th sts. $9

LONG, WILLIS, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 32 ft, on the e s of 10th st, bet Market and Jefferson. Also 46 11-12 by 100 ft, on w s 6th, bet York and Lexington sts, and imp.............$54

MORTON, WM., of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 200 ft, on e s 14th st, bet Maple and Lexington. $9

PATTERSON, SOL., of col.
An imp on the w s of 9th st, bet Walnut and Madison sts.............$1 80

PALMER, NELSON, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 120 ft, on s s Kentucky st, bet 15th and 16th, and imp.............$24 65

SIMMONS, JOHN, of col.
An imp on the s s of Magazine, bet 15th and 16th streets.............$6 90

SLAUGHTER, A. J., of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 175 ft, on the w s of 15th, bet Southgate and Kentucky sts, and imp.............$27

SLOAN, JOHN, of col, Estate.
A lot of ground, having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 150 ft, on s s of Kentucky, bet 15th and 16th sts, and imp.............$16 50

SMITH, ANDERSON, of col.
An imp on s s Madison st, bet 9th and 10th.........$15 70

SPALDING, WM., of col.
An imp on s e cor 10th and Madison sts.........$14 25

STRAWS, DAVID, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 60½ ft, on s s Market, bet Market and Jefferson sts. Also 20 by 260 ft, on e s 9th, bet Grayson and Walnut streets, and imp.............$32 32

STRAWS, WOODSON, of col.
An imp on w s 10th, bet Walnut and Chestnut $26 50

WASHINGTON, NELSON, of col.
An imp on s s Magazine, bet 15th and 16th sts....$—

WALES, CAROLINE, of col.
A lot of ground, having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 170 ft, on s s Churchill st, bet 11th and 12th.........$11 70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thanks.

I BEG leave to return my sincere thanks to B. F. Avery & Son and to Mr. Henry Schmitt for their kindness and many favors shown to my late brother who was killed on the 3d inst.
JOHN FROMAN.

Alderneys.

FOR SALE—To reduce stock, I will sell one fine squirrel-gray Bull, full pedigree; one Cow; one beautiful Heifer; one Cow Calf. Prices reasonable.
fe5 eod5* L. S. HARDIN, 75 Fifth st.

Magnolia Hams.

ALL of our uncanvased Magnolia Hams are branded on the skin side of the ham "Magnolia." There are none genuine unless branded.
fe5 d6 McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Michigan Apples.

100 BBLS. Baldwins,
50 do Russets,
50 do Greenings,
50 do Peonix.
Just received and for sale by
G. McCALLUM & CO.,
fe2 d2 No. 35 Third st., below Main.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons owing the estate of Geo. Rittenauer are requested to come forward and settle within thirty days, and all who have claims will present them for settlement within thirty days.
fe4 d10* JOHN MILLER, Adm'r.

Louisville and Jefferson County Association—Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the Louisville and Jefferson County Association will present them at the office of McFerran, Armstrong & Co., for payment.
fe3 d3 VENE P. ARMSTRONG, Treas.

Notice.

MONTHLY and package tickets for toll walks of the Ohio river bridge are now for sale at the Secretary's office, corner Main and Second streets, and at the bridge, at reduced rates.
fe1 d6 W. H. SLAUGHTER, Sec.

Burlap Bags.

4500 4-bushel Oat Sacks;
3,500 5-bushel Oat or Bran Sacks;
6,000 2-bushel Corn Sacks.
For sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
fe1 d12 38 Fourth street.

Hay.

1200 TONS Timothy Hay for sale by
SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
fe1 d12 38 Fourth street.

Gunnies.

25,000 HEAVY Double-sewed Gunny Bags for sale by
SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
fe1 d12 38 Fourth street.

Seed Oats.

3500 BUSHELS No. 1 White;
2,300 do Black;
800 do Genuine Norway, guaranteed;
1,200 do Surprise, guaranteed.
Additional and constant supplies will be received and for sale by
fe1 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Notice to Plumbers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 30, 1871.

ALL applications for sewer connections must be made in writing twenty-four (24) hours previous to granting the permit. I. M. ST. JOHN,
ja31 d6 City Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 2, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, Feb. 13, 1871, for all the cut-stone work remaining to be done on the City Hall building; also for the iron floor beams and other iron work of the first story.

The above work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file at this office, and which can be seen on and after Feb. 11, 1871.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN,
fe3 City Engineer.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Monday, the 6th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., to execute the following work:

To improve Duncan street from the east side of Seventeenth street to Bank street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing.

To improve Fifth street from south side of Oak street to the south side of Ormsby avenue by grading, curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing.

To improve Eighth street from the north side of Oak to the north side of Oldham street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and macadamizing.

To improve Kentucky street from the west side of Twelfth to the east side of Fifteenth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and making same with Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve Kentucky street from the west side of Tenth to the east side of Twelfth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and making same with Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve Delaware street from the west side of Tenth to the east side of Twelfth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and made of Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve Delaware street from the west side of Twelfth to the east side Fifteenth street by grading, curbing, subpaving, and made of Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To dig and wall a well on the northeast corner of Hancock and Broadway.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Commercial and Front streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-fifth and Grayson streets.

To dig and wall a well on the west side of Southall street, 80 feet southwardly of the south line of the Shelbyville pike.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 6th day of Feb., 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Jan. 30, 1871. ja31

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
my9 d&SuW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "speciality" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safes, $2 each—3 for $5.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.
[illegible]

Hardware and Cutlery.

MECHANICS' and Farmers' Tools, Builders' Hardware, &c., at reduced prices. 73 Third street.
no30 SuTu&Fr3m A. McBRIDE.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Louisa Alcott is working with increasing industry at her next book, which is to be "Jo's Boys," a further continuation of the vein so successfully worked in "Little Women."

T. H. Morrell announces as nearly ready for publication a Life of George Holland, the veteran comedian, with reminiscences and anecdotes of the stage, a portrait of Mr. Holland, a fac-simile of the last letter which he wrote, and a view of the "little church around the corner."

The American Tract Society has recently completed an arrangement with Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, by which that firm undertakes the manufacture and sale of books from the stereotype plates of the Society, the latter continuing to provide a good class of books, and to make grants. The Society is thus freed from the labor and expense of conducting a department for the publication of books, and will give its attention entirely to the free distribution of religious works, prepared under its direction by means of the funds placed at their disposal by persons for this purpose.

Hurd & Houghton announce for publication during the month of February a variety of popular and standard works, among which are Stories and Tales, by Hans Christian Andersen; The Story of My Life, by the same author; From Fourteen to Fourscore, a novel, by Mrs. S. W. Jewett; A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art, by Clara Erskine Clement, intended as an aid to the visitors of European galleries of sculpture and painting, as well as to the students of antiquity in general; the second volume of The Life of Nathaniel Greene, the patriotic General of the Revolution, by his grandson, G. W. Greene; and a new volume of Massachusetts Reports, by Albert G. Browne, Jr.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce that, providing a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, they propose to publish the Life of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, with Selections from his Correspondence and Speeches, edited by his daughter, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, with two portraits engraved on steel, in two handsome, large 8vo. volumes, printed on toned paper, and bound in cloth. His correspondence, which contains much important information in connection with the political history of the United States, as expressed both in the letters from his own pen and the communications from such distinguished contemporaries as Webster, Clay, Taylor, Scott, &c., will be included in the volumes.

The new work by Mr. Charles Darwin, in two volumes, The Descent of Man, is now in the press of D. Appleton & Co., and will be published here simultaneously with its appearance in England. Such is Mr. Darwin's position, and such the conceded importance of any real contribution to the question of the origin of man, that there is a profound curiosity to see this work, Messrs. Murray, of London, having some time since announced that they had received advance orders for 2,000 copies. The book is said to be of absorbing interest, thoroughly popular in style, and in this respect much superior to any of the author's former publications. Mr. Darwin states in his preface that he has been collecting material for it for twenty years, though with no design to publish during his lifetime, but that the almost universal acceptance of the doctrines promulgated in his "Origin of Species" has altered his purpose.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish very shortly The Recovery of Jerusalem, a Narration of Exploration and Discovery in the City and the Holy Land, by Captains Wilson and Warren, Royal Engineers, with an Introduction by Dean Stanley, 1 vol., 12mo, with illustrations. This interesting work gives an account of the important discoveries made in Jerusalem in 1867-8, by a party of English engineers sent out by the Palestine Committee. They sank shafts and dug tunnels as near as possible to the site of the Temple, and obtained very curious and valuable results. The volume also contains a full account of the famous Moabite Stone, and an identification of the site of Sinai and of the route of the Israelites through the Desert, which Dean Stanley pronounces entirely satisfactory. Last year D. Appleton & Co. issued a new, uniform edition of Grace Aguilar's novels, in handsome but low-priced 12mo. volumes, and with illustrations. The success of these has induced the same publishers to now undertake a new edition of Miss Yonge's novels. The "Heir of Redclyffe" and "Heartsease" will appear in January. John Esten Cook has nearly completed a Life of General Lee, which will be published by Appleton & Co. as a subscription book, and will appear in a few weeks.

The London Publishers' Circular contains some very interesting and instructive facts. We are led to suppose that novels form the staple of reading, and yet, according to the figures, books of a religious and theological character are very widely read. While Great Britain has published two hundred novels, her books on Biblical exegesis and theology number five hundred and forty-eight. Even works on education outstrip romances by more than two to one, there having been published four hundred and six philological, classical and other text-books, while books of travel and geographical research, of which there were two hundred and forty-five; historical and biographical works, of which there were two hundred and thirty-five; books of poetry and dramatic composition, to the number of two hundred and twelve, and treatises upon art and science, reaching to two hundred and five, were all in excess of fiction. In each case, these figures refer to the original publications and to the British press. Americans will learn with pleasure that our authors are more and more read in England. Fifty-five books on theology and fifty-five on history were imported from this country. The Publishers' Circular adds: "That to a man who had been absent from the world for twelve months—shut up, for instance, in the Arctic seas, or cut off from communication with civilized life on a desert island—it would be quite practicable to obtain an intelligent comprehension of the history of the year from the mere titles of the books published for that time. The death of Dickens would be set forth in the numerous biographies that appeared of him in the month of June, the convulsion in France in July and August by the war maps of that country, and so on, extending to events like the completion of the Pacific railroad, and the opening of the Suez Canal, the temporal fall of the Pope, and the massacre of Tien-Tsin."

SOCIETY.

A Pretty Woman of Louisville on the Gay Season.

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Notwithstanding your pert and pretentious editorial, in which you come down on reporting the doings of society, you must allow that such things are very nice and entertaining to us women, and that all of us like to see ourselves in print as much as you men do. Why should we not, to be sure? I should like you to tell me that! You could print nothing in the COURIER-JOURNAL so interesting as a review of the fashionable season, names, dresses and all, beginning with A and going down to Zero, ending with a Lenten flourish and "music by the band."

Has n't it been a nice season? There never were so many balls and parties and dinners and pretty girls and handsome men and elegant dressing. I doubt if Louisville was so gay in the palmiest days when her reputation for hospitality and beauty was made coextensive with the continent.

A new feature was introduced early in the season on the occasion of the entre of Miss Hite, a charming little brunette, whose reception was in every way an ovation, beginning in the afternoon and running through the night. This reception feature is a good idea as an offset to the abominable habit people have of going to parties at midnight. When they are invited to a matinee they manage to come at least by six o'clock and politeness requires them to go away at the hour specified. At the brilliant entertain- nt given by Captain Hite to his ghter the good example was and was speedily followed ith the delightful reception of Mr. and Trabue on the occasion of the opening eir elegant new house on Walnut street. It was a noble house-warming, I can tell you, and made a great sensation at the time. The magnificent party of the Mayor, given to a oung debutante, was another grand affair, not to mention a dozen soirees and par- the season has just been brought to a with a superb and crushing ball, given by Marshall, where the dressing was splen- d the beauty radiant. It may be called nt of the season, as it brought out all valry and beauty of the city, crowding cious halls of the Pope mansion on street from ten o'clock till daybreak on morning of the 31st. ll will own that I do not overdraw the ture, and I am sure that the reminder that h things have been will not be uninter- ng; and so, if you don't print this, I shall k you are churlish and ill-disposed.

VASHTI.

☞ The number 27 seems to be a fortunate e for the German armies. On the 27th of tember Strasbourg capitulated. On the f October Metz surrendered. On the November the Prussians achieved im- victories over the army of the Loire e Garibaldian forces in the Department Vosges. On the 27th of December enced the bombardment of Mont Avron, rst of the Parisian forts assailed, and soon yielded to the enemy. And now the intelligence that on the 27th of y the terms of the capitulation of Paris ed upon.

THE DESCENT OF MAN.

A Pedigree of Prodigious Length But Not of Noble Quality.

[From Advance-sheets of Darwin's New Work.]

He who wishes to decide whether man is the modified descendant of some preexisiting form, would probably first inquire whether man varies, however slightly, in bodily structure and in mental faculties; and if so, whether the variations are transmitted to his offspring in accordance with the laws which prevail with the lower animals; such as that of transmission of characters to the same age or sex. Again, are the variations the result, as far as our ignorance permits us to judge, of the same general causes, and are they governed by the same general laws, as in the case of other organisms; for instance, by correlation, the inherited effects of use and disuse, etc.? Is man subjected to such malconformations, the result of arrested development, of reduplication of parts, etc., and does he display in any of his anomalies reversion to some former and ancient type of structure? It might also naturally be inquired whether man, like so many other animals, has given rise to varieties and sub-races, differing but slightly from each other, or to races differing so much that they must be classed as doubtful species? How are such races distributed over the world; and how, when crossed, do they react on each other, both in the first and succeeding generations? And so with many other points.

The inquirer would come to the next important point, whether man tends to increase at so rapid a rate, as to lead to occasional severe struggles for existence, and consequently to beneficial variations, whether in body or mind, being preserved, and injurious ones eliminated. Do the races or species of men, whichever term may be applied, encroach on and replace each other, so that some finally become extinct? We shall see that all the questions, as indeed is obvious in respect to most of them, must be answered in the affirmative, in the same manner as with the lower animals.

It is notorious that man is constructed on the same general type or model with other animals. All the bones in his skeleton can be compared with corresponding bones in a monkey, bat, or seal. So it is with his muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and internal viscera. The brain, the most important of all the organs, follows the same law, as shown by Huxley and other anatomists. Bischoff, who is a hostile witness, admits that every chief fissure and fold in the brain of man has its analogy in that of the orang; but he adds that at no period of development do they perfectly agree; nor could this be expected, for otherwise their mental powers would have been the same.

Man is liable to receive from the lower animals, and to communicate to them, certain diseases, as hydrophobia, variola, the glanders, etc.; and this fact proves the close similiarity of their tissues and blood, both in minute structure and composition, far more plainly than does their comparison under the best microscope, or by the aid of the best chemical analysis. Monkeys are liable to many of the same non-contagious diseases as we are; thus Rengger, who carefully observed for a long time the *Cebus Azaræ* in its native land, found it liable to Catarrh, with the usual symptons, and which when often recurrent led to consumption. These monkeys suffered also from apoplexy, inflammation of the bowels, and cataract in the eye. The younger ones when shedding their milk-teeth often died from fever. Medicines produced the same effect on them as on us. Many kinds of monkeys have a strong taste for tea, coffee, and spirituous liquors; they will also, as I have myself seen, smoke tobacco with pleasure. Brehm asserts that the natives of northeastern Africa catch the wild baboons by exposing vessels with strong beer, by which they are made drunk. He has seen some of these animals, which he kept in confinement, in this state; and he gives a laughable account of their behavior and strange grimaces. On the following morning they were very cross and dismal; they held their aching heads with both hands, and wore a most pitiable expession; when beer or wine was offered them, they turned away with disgust, but relished the juice of lemons. An American monkey, in Ateles, after getting drunk on brandy, would never touch it again, and thus was wiser than many men. These trifling facts prove how similar the nerves of taste must be in monkeys and man, and how similarly their whole nervous system is affected.

Man is infested with internal parasites, sometimes causing fatal effects, and is plagued by external parasites, all of which belong to the same genera or families with those infesting other mammals, birds, and even insects, to that mysterious law which causes certain normal processes, such as gestation, as well as the maturation and duration of various diseases, to follow lunar periods. His wounds are repaired by the same process of healing; and the stumps left after the amputation of his limbs occasionally possess, especially during the early embryonic period, some power of regeneration, as in the lowest animals.

The whole process of that most important function, the reproduction of the species, is strikingly the same in all mammals, from the first act of courtship by the male to the birth and maturing of the young. Monkeys are born in almost as helpless a condition as our own infants; and in certain genera the young differ fully as much in appearance from the adults, as do our children from their full-grown parents. It has been urged by some writers as an important distinction, that with man the young arrive at maturity at a much later age than with any other animal; but if we look to the races of mankind which inhabit tropical countries the difference is not great, for the orang is believed not to be adult till the age of from ten to fifteen years. Man differs from woman in size, bodily strength, hairiness, etc., as well as in mind, in the same manner as do the two sexes of many mammals. It is, in short, scarcely possible to exaggerate the close correspondence in general structure, in minute structure of the tissues, in chemical composition, and in constitution, between man and the higher animals, especially the anthropomorphous apes.

Man is developed from an ovule, about the one hundredth and twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, which differs in no respect from the ovules of other animals. The embryo itself at a very early period can hardly be distinguished from that of other members of the vertebrate kingdom. At this period the arteries run in arch-like branches, as if to carry the blood to branchiæ which are not present in the higher vertebrata, though the slits on the side of the neck still remain, marking their former position. At a somewhat later period, when the extremeties are developed, "the feet of lizards and mammals," as the illustrious Von Baer remarks, "the wings and feet of birds, no less than the hands and feet of man, all arise from the same fundamental form." "It is," says Professor Huxley, "quite in the latter stages of development that the young human being presents marked differences from the young ape, while the latter departs as much from the dog in its developments, as the man does. Startling as this last assertion may appear to be, it is demonstrably true."

After the foregoing statements made by such high authorities, it would be superfluous on my part to give a number of borrowed details, showing that the embryo of man closely resembles that of other mammals. I will conclude with a quotation from Huxley, who, after asking, does man originate in a different way from a dog, bird, frog, or fish? says: "The reply is not doubtful for a moment; without question, the mode of origin and the early stages of the development of man are identical with those of the animals immediately below him in the scale; without a doubt, in these respects, he is far nearer to apes than the apes are to the dog."

. . . .

The bearing of the three great classes of facts now given is unmistakable. But it would be superfluous here fully to recapitulate the line of argument given in detail in my "Origin of Species." The homological construction of the whole frame in the members of the same class is intelligible, if we admit their descent from a common progenitor, together with their subsequent adaptation to diversified conditions. On any other view the similarity of pattern between the hand of a man or monkey, the foot of a horse, the flipper of a seal, the wing of a bat, etc., is utterly inexplicable. It is no scientific explanation to assert that they have all been formed on the same ideal plan. With respect to development, we can clearly understand, on the principle of variations supervening at a rather late embryonic period, and being inherited at a corresponding period, how it is that the embryos of wonderfully different forms should still retain, more or less perfectly, the structure of their common progenitor. No other explanation has ever been given of the marvellous fact that the embryo of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other. In order to understand the existence of rudimentary organs, we have only to suppose that a former progenitor possessed the parts in question in a perfect state, and that under changed habits of life they became greatly reduced, either from simple disuse, or through the natural selection of those individuals which were least encumbered with a superfluous part, aided by the other means previously indicated.

Thus we can understand how it has come to pass that man, and all other vertebrate animals, have been constructed on the same general model, why they pass through the same early stages of development, and why they retain certain rudiments in common. Consequently we ought frankly to admit their community of descent; to take any other view, is to admit that our own structure, and that of all the animals around us, is a mere snare laid to entrap our judgment. This conclusion is greatly strenghtened, if we look to the members of the whole animal series, and consider the evidence derived from their affinities or classification, their geographical distribution, and geological succession. It is only our natural prejudice, and that arrogance which made our forefathers declare that they were descended from demigods, which led us to demur to this conclusion. But the time will before long come when it will be thought wonderful that naturalists, who were well acquainted with the comparative structure and development of man and other mammals, should have believed that each was the work of a separate act of creation.

. . . .

As soon as some ancient member in the great series of the Primates came, owing to a change in its manner of procuring subsistence, or to a change in the conditions of its native country, to live somewhat less on trees and more on the ground, its manner of progression would have been modified; and in this case it would have had to become either more strictly quadrupedal or bipedal. Baboons frequent hilly and rocky districts, and only from necessity climb up high trees; and they have acquired almost the gait of a dog. Man alone has become a biped; and we can, I think, partly see how he has come to assume his erect attitude, which forms one of the most conspicuous differences between him and his nearest allies. Man could not have attained his present dominant position in the world without the use of his hands, which are so admirably adapted to act in obedience to his will. As Sir C. Bell insists, "the hand supplies all instruments, and by its correspondence with the intellect gives him universal dominion." But the hands and arms could hardly have become perfect enough to have manufactured weapons, or to have hurled stones and spears with a true aim, as long as they were habitually used for locomotion and for supporting the whole weight of the body, or as long as they were especially well adapted, as previously remarked, for climbing trees. Such rough treatment would also have blunted the sense of touch, on which their delicate use largely depends. From these causes alone it would have been an advantage to man to have become a biped; but, for many actions, it is almost necessary that both arms and the whole upper part of the body should be free; and he must for this end stand firmly on his feet. To gain this great advantage, the feet have been rendered flat, and the great-toe peculiarly modified, though this has entailed the loss of the power of prehension. It accords with the principle of the division of physiological labor, which prevails throughout the animal kingdom, that, as the hands became perfected for prehension, the feet should have become perfected for support and locomotion. With some savages, however, the foot has not altogether lost its prehensible power, as shown by their manner of climbing trees and of using them in other ways.

According to a popular impression, the absence of a tail is eminently distinctive of man; but, as those apes which come nearest to man are destitute of this organ, its disappearance does not especially concern us. Nevertheless it may be well to own that no explanation, as far as I am aware, has ever been given of the loss of the tail by certain apes and man. Its loss, however, is not surprising, for it sometimes differs remarkably in length in the same genera; thus in some species of Macacus the tail is longer than the whole body, consisting of twenty-four vertebræ; in others it consists of a scarcely-visible stump, containing only three or four vertebræ. In some kinds of baboons there are twenty-five while in the mandrill there are ten very small stunted caudal vertebræ, or, according to Cuvier, sometimes only five. This great diversity in the structure and length of the tail in animals belonging to the same genera, and following the same habits of life, renders it probable that the tail is not of much importance to them; and if so we might have expected that it would sometimes have become more or less rudimentary, in accordance with what we incessantly see with other structures. The tail almost always tapers toward the end, whether it be long or short; and this, I presume, results from the atrophy, through disuse, of the terminal muscles, together with their arteries and nerves, leading to the atrophy of the terminal bones. With respect to the os coccyx, which in man and the higher apes manifestly consist of the few basal and tapering segments of an ordinary tail, I have heard it asked how could these have become completely embedded within the body; but there is no difficulty in this respect, for in many monkeys the basal segment of the true tail are thus embedded. For instance, Mr. Muria imforms me that in the skeleton of a not full-grown *Macacus inornatus*, he counted nine or ten caudal vertebræ, which altogether were only 1.8 inch in length. Of these the three basal ones appeared to have been embedded; the remainder forming the free part of the tail, which was only one inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. Here, then, the three embedded caudal vertebræ plainly correspond with the four coalesced vertebræ of the human os coccyx.

As man at the present day is liable, like every other animal, to multiform individual differences or slight variations, so no doubt were the early progenitors of man; the variations being then as now induced by the same general causes, and governed by the same general and complex laws. As all animals tend to multiply beyond their means of subsistence, so it must have been with the progenitors of man; and this will inevitably have led to a struggle for existence and to natural selection. This latter process will have been greatly aided by the inherited effects of the increased use of parts; these two processes incessantly reacting on each other. It appears, also, as we shall hereafter see, that various unimportant characters have been acquired by man through sexual selection. An unexpected residuum of change, perhaps a large one, must be left to the assumed uniform action of those unknown agencies, which occasionally induce strongly-marked and abrupt deviations of structure in our domestic productions.

Judging from the habits of savages and of the greater number of the Quadrumana, primeval men, and even the ape-like progenitors of man, probably lived in society. With strictly social animals, natural selection sometimes acts indirectly on the individual, through the preservation of variations which are beneficial only to the community. A community, including a large number of well-endowed individuals, increases in number, and is victorious over other and less well-endowed communities; although each separate member may gain no advantage over the other members of the same community. With associated insects many remarkable structures, which are of little or no service to the individual or its own offspring, such as the pollen-collecting apparatus, or the sting of the worker-bee, or the great jaws of soldier ants, have been thus acquired. With the higher social animals, I am not aware that any structure has been modified solely for the good of the community, though some are of secondary service to it. For instance, the horns of ruminants and the great canine teeth of baboons appear to have been acquired by the males as weapons for sexual strife, but they are used in defense of the herd or troop. In regard to certain mental faculties, the case, as we shall see in the following chapter, is wholly different; for these faculties have been chiefly, or even exclusively, gained for the benefit of the community; the individuals composing the community being at the same time indirectly benefited.

In regard to bodily size or strength, we do not know whether man is descended from some comparatively small species, like the chimpanzee, or from one as powerful as the gorilla; and, therefore, we cannot say whether man has become larger and stronger, or smaller and weaker, in comparison with his progenitors. We should, however, bear in mind that an animal possessing great size, strength and ferocity, and which, like the gorilla, could defend itself from all enemies, would probably, though not necessarily, have failed to become social; and this would most effectually have checked the acquirement by man of his higher mental qualities, such as sympathy and the love of his fellow-creatures. Hence it might have been an immense advantage to man to have sprung from some comparatively weak creature.

The slight corporeal strength of man, his little speed, his want of natural weapons, etc., are more than counterbalanced, firstly by his intellectual powers, through which he has, while still remaining in a barbarous state, formed for himself weapons, tools, etc., and secondly by his social qualities, which lead him to give aid to his fellow-men, and to receive it in return. No country in the world abounds in a greater degree with dangerous beasts than Southern Africa; no country presents more fearful physical hardships than the Arctic regions; yet one of the puniest races, namely, the Bushmen, maintain themselves in Southern Africa, as do the dwarfed Esquimaux in the Arctic regions. The early progenitors of man were, no doubt, inferior in intellect, and probably in social disposition, to the lowest existing savages; but it is quite conceivable that they might have existed, or even flourished, if, while they gradually lost their brute-like powers, such as climbing trees, etc., they at the same time advanced in intellect. But granting that the progenitors of man were far more helpless and defenseless than any existing savages, if they had inhabited some warm continent or large island, such as Australia or New Guinea or Borneo (the latter island being now tenanted by the orang), they would not have been exposed to any special danger. In an area as large as one of these islands, the competition between tribe and tribe would have been sufficient, under favorable conditions, to have raised man, through the survival of the fittest, combined with the inherited effects of habit, to his present high position in the organic scale.

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We are naturally led to inquire where was the birthplace of man at that stage of descent, when our progenitors diverged from the Catarhine stock [of apes]. The fact that they belonged to this stock clearly shows that they inhabited the Old World; but not Australia nor any oceanic island, as we may infer from the laws of geographical distribution. In each great region of the world the living mammals are closely related to the extinct species of the same region. It is, therefore, probable that Africa was formerly inhabited by extinct apes closely allied to the gorilla and chimpanzee; and as these two species are now man's nearest allies, it is somewhat more probable that our early progenitors lived on the African continent than elsewhere. But it is useless to speculate on this subject, for an ape nearly as large as a man, namely, the Dryopithecus of Lartet, which was closely allied to the anthropomorphous Hylobates, existed in Europe during the Upper Miocene period; and since so remote a period the earth has certainly undergone many great revolutions, and there has been ample time for migration on the largest scale.

At the period and place, whenever and wherever it may have been, when man first lost his hairy covering, he probably inhabited a hot country; and this would have been favorable for a frugiferous diet, on which, judging from analogy, he subsisted. We are from knowing how long ago it was when man first diverged from the Catarhine stock; but this may have occurred at an epoch so remote as the Eocene period; for the higher apes had diverged from the lower apes as early as the Upper Miocene period, as shown by the existence of the Dryopithecus. We are also quite ignorant at how rapid a rate organisms, whether high or low in the scale, may under favorable circumstances be modified; we know, however, that some have retained the same form during an enormous lapse of time. From what we see going on under domestication, we learn that within the same period some of the codescendants of the same species may be not at all changed, some a little and some greatly changed. Thus it may have been with man, who has undergone a great amount of modification in certain characters in comparison with the higher apes.

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We have thus far endeavored rudely to trace the genealogy of the Vertebrata by the aid of their mutual affinities. We will now look to man as he exists; and we shall, I think, be able partially to restore during successive periods, but not in due order of time, the structure of our early progenitors. This can be effected by means of the rudiments which man still retains, by the characters which occasionally make their appearance in him through revision, and by the aid of the principles of morphology and embryology. The various facts, to which I shall here allude, have been given in the previous chapters. The early progenitors of man were no doubt once covered with hair, both sexes having beards; their ears were pointed and capable of movement; and their bodies were provided with a tail, having the proper muscles. Their limbs and bodies were also acted on by many muscles which now only occasionally reappear, but are normally present in the Quadrumana. The great artery and nerve of the humerus ran through a supracondyloid foramen. At this or some earlier period, the intestine gave forth a much larger diverticulum or cæcum than that now existing. The foot, judging from the condition of the great-toe in the fœtus, was then prehensile; and our progenitors, no doubt, were arboreal in their habits, frequenting some warm, forest-clad land. The males were provided with great canine teeth, which served them as formidable weapons.

At a much earlier period the uterus was double; the excreta were voided through a cloaca; and the eye was protected by a third eyelid or nictitating membrane. At a still earlier period the progenitors of man must have been aquatic in their habits; for morphology plainly tells us that our lungs consist of a modified swim-bladder, which once served as a float. The clefts on the neck in the embryo of man show where the branchiæ once existed. At about this period the true kidneys were replaced by the corpora wolffiana. The heart existed as a simple pulsating vessel; and the chorda dorsalis took the place of a vertebral column. These early predecessors of man, thus seen in the dim recesses of time, must have been as lowly organized as the lancelet or amphioxus, or even still more lowly organized.

* * * * * *

The most ancient progenitors in the kingdom of the Vertebrata, at which we are able to obtain an obscure glance, apparently consisted of a group of marine animals, resembling the larvæ of existing Ascidians. These animals probably gave rise to a group of fishes, as lowly organized as the lancelet; and from these the Ganoids, and other fishes like the Lepidosiren, must have been developed. From such fish a very small advance would carry us on to the amphibians. We have seen that birds and reptiles were once intimately connected together; and the Monotremata now, in a slight degree, connect mammals with reptiles. But no one can at present say by what line of descent the three higher and related classes, namely, mammals, birds and reptiles, were derived from either of the two lower vertebrate classes, namely, amphibians and fishes. In the class of mammals the steps are not difficult to conceive which led from the ancient Monotremata to the ancient Marsupials; and from these to the early progenitors of the placental mammals. We may thus ascend to the Lemuridæ; and the interval is not wide from these to the Simiadæ. The Simiadæ then branched off into two great stems, the New World and Old World monkeys; and from the latter, at a remote period, Man, the wonder and glory of the Universe, proceeded.

Thus we have given to man a pedigree of prodigious length, but not, it may be said, of noble quality. The world, it has often been remarked, appears as if it had long been preparing for the advent of man; and this, in one sense, is strictly true, for he owes his birth to a long line of progenitors. If any single link in this chain had never existed, man would not have been exactly what he now is. Unless we willfully close our eyes, we may, with our present knowledge, approximately recognize our parentage; nor need we feel ashamed of it. The most humble organism is something much higher than the inorganic dust under our feet; and no one with an unbiased mind can study any living creature, however humble, without being struck with enthusiasm at its marvelous structure and properties.

A Boy's Composition on the Goat.

A goat is stronger than a pig and gives milk. He looks at you. So does the doctor, but a goat has four legs. My goat butted Deacon Tillinghast in a bad place, and a little calf wouldn't do so. A boy without a father is an orphan, and if he haint got no mother he is two orphans. The goat don't give so much milk as the cow, but more than an ox. I saw an ox at a fair one day with a card tied to its left ear, and he went in on a family ticket. Mother picks geese in the summer, and the goat eats grass and jumps on a box. Some folks don't like goats, but as for me, give me a mule with a paint-brush tail. The goat is a useful animal, but don't smell as sweet as nice bear's oil for the hair. If I had too much hair, I would wear a wig, as old Captain Peters does. I will sell my goat for three dollars, and go to the circus to see the elephant which is bigger than five goats. Father is coming home to-morrow, and the baby has got the croup bad.

THOMAS SHINE.

☞ Prince Arthur, who, when in Canada, visited the Six Nation Indians, and was elected one of their chiefs, has sent the tribe some lithographic portraits of Queen Victoria, the late Prince Consort and himself, to be hung in their council hall. The presentation was formally made on Wednesday last, when a large number of Indians and whites were present, and Chief Smoke Johnson, the oldest chief, presided. The unveiling of the pictures, we are told, was the signal for three Indian whoops, given with such vigor as to startle the pale faces, who were not anticipating such an expression of enthusiastic loyalty.

A SPIRITUAL POEM.

[MR. EDITOR: I am a rare medium. So much so, in fact, that almost any one can *see through* me. The other night at a *Spiritual Seance* I was requested to call up the spirit of some poet. Some one suggested that Tom Hood be called, as his style is more difficult to counterfeit than most others, and we would therefore be less liable to be *hoodwinked*. Hood quickly responded, and was requested to give a proof of his presence by a poem in his well-known *dryly humorous vein*. Below I give the result. I will only say that, if not by Hood himself, it is doubtless the production of a congenial *spirit* with which, during his earthly career, he was known to have been at times quite intimate, namely, Tom Anjerry. I have italicized the puns, as some of them are so ethereal as not to be readily perceived without the intervention of *a rare medium*. VISTA.]

THE *AILING* POTTER.

A TEMPERANCE *canto*.

There lived an honest potter once,
Who looked both *stout* and hale.
Yet spite of seeming health he had
His customary *ale*.

A plain, hard-working man he was;
Yet oft, from day to day,
He'd leave his "*jigger*" at the shop
For one across the way.

By slow degrees his *habit* grew,
The danger none could tell,
Till, though a very *modest* man,
It made him quite a *swell*.

His bulk grew larger day by day,
Which caused his friends to ask—
"How long, at such a *staving* rate,
Ere he'd become a *cask*?"

The man at length grew very ill,
And all his neighbors thought
That if he didn't cease to *swill*
He soon must go to *pot*.

And so they called the doctor *in*
To point the trouble *out*;
Although the *dryest* man in town,
He soon began to *spout*.

Said he, "My friend, your case to me
Is neither strange nor new.
And, if you do not stop your *beer*,
Your *bier* will stop for you.

"And now—to *plant* my argument
On philosophic *grounds*—
Reduce the number of your *drams*
And you'll decrease your *pounds*.

"Yet deem me not as making *light*
Of such a *pain*ful theme;
Another *glass* inside of you
May make you kick the *beam*.

"If you reject my counsel *grave*,
All hope of *earth* resign;
But if you leave your present *course*,
Your *course* may yet be *fine*."

"Sir," said the man, "your words have put
My fate beyond a doubt.
Since life's at *loggerheads* with *beer*,
Why let them fight it out.

"And when I reach the other sphere,
By genial *spirits* borne,
Let Gabriel count my carcass *dear*,
For still I'll have my *horn*.

"And lest on prohibition grounds
The saints and I might quarrel,
I'll *stock* myself with liquor here,
And treat them to a *barrel*."

POTTER'S EPITAPH.

(With Potter's Technical Terms.)

Here lies a man whose "score" of mugs,
Ere half his day was done,
Grew more than he could "*carry off*,"
So now he's *carri-on*.

He left his task ("*tale*") and went his way,
As all good potters must;
And, though on earth he molded clay,
His "body" now is dust.

To trust him at the *heavenly bar*,
His friends may safely dare;
He never sponged a single *glass*,
Though oft he "sponged his *ware*."

THE MOTHERLESS BRIDE.

ANNIE CABLE WILSON.

So still and pale with folded hands,
Each feature steeped in deepest hush,
Her eyes with golden lashes veiled,
That drooped on cheek too pure to blush;
The soft hair drifting o'er her brow,
Like shadow thrown on moon-lit snow,
She drooped with dream-rapt air, like one
Who lists to angel whisperings low.

Still haunted by a vanished smile,
Her face seemed sleeping beauty's home,
As standing in the sun's soft glow,
In trailing robes, like drifting foam;
Within the filmy bridal veil,
That hung like mist on breezes faint,
Which shimmering sunshine turned to gold,
She seemed a halo-circled saint.

I watched the silent, witching scene,
Till 'mid my dreaming brain's unrest
Arose this fancy, weird and strange—
This bridal-feast hath unseen guests!
We wait, and scarce divine for what,
With awe-hushed breath, and know not why—
Perchance, with mystic spirit touch,
Each feels an unseen spirit nigh.

We know an earth-freed spirit bore
To death's vast, shadowy other side,
What born of God could never die—
A mother's love for our fair bride.
Who knows but, suppliant to her God,
That spirit gained the mystic power
To earthward waft her unseen way,
To bless her darling's bridal hour.

It may be 'tis the gentle sweep
Of spirit pinions stirs the air,
And touch of spirit fingers light
That lifts the bride's soft waves of hair;
Perchance that mother-spirit pure
At this meet hour with hers may tryst;
Her brow by spirit hands be blest,
Her lips by spirit lips be kissed.

So sweetly meek, with folded hands;
So purely pale, and draped in white;
So strangely still, with down-cast eyes;
So seeming cold, so fair and slight,
She seems some sculptor's marble bride;
His chiseled ideal waiting life—
But lo! she trembles, blushes, breathes,
Waked by the magic title—wife!

GLENCOE, Miss.

SONNET.

TO A PURLOINED PHOTOGRAPH.

I love a woman I have never seen,
A woman I may never know perchance;
I worship her—adore her countenance.
Supernal beauty on that face serene,
With form superb and a majestic mien,
Combine and blend her beauty to enhance:
And in her eyes, concealed, lies Cupid's lance
In rest, to wound all who approach my Queen.
Not knowing her, Ephemeral Fancy dwells
On hights absurd, and clothes her with a veil
Of atmosphere idealized—Ah tell
Me, little tricksy picture, dost reveal
Her faults as well as virtues? Imperceptible,
Blind Love, thou leavest blind; 'tis well, ah
yes, 'tis well.

E. C. BARRETT.

A Coal Pit on Fire a Hundred Years.

[From the London Times.]

One of the most curious phenomena in connection with coal mining is exhibited at the Bank Colliery, near Rotherham, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. This pit caught fire one hundred years ago, and all the efforts of the workmen at the time, and subsequently, have been quite ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved if possible to stay their progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the Superintendent of the collieries, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wall to shut in the fire, and in order to ascertain the best site for this wall, several of the officials crept on their hands and knees, through the dense stifling smoke, as far as possible into the workings. Their efforts were successful, and a wall is now completed nearly 1,900 yards in length, and varying from 9 inches to 5 feet in thickness. At distances varying from 30 to 50 yards metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, which are securely plugged at the end, so that at any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the air on the side of the fire, and even the position of the fire itself, can be ascertained. So intense is the heat arising from this fire that people possessing gardens above the colliery declare that the growth of plants is materially affected, and that they are enabled to obtain two and three crops every year.

A Ponderous Potentate.

[From the World.]

WILLIAM I.

Emperor of Germany.
Sovereign and Supreme Duke of Silesia and of the County of Glatz.
Duke of Saxony, of Engern, and of Westphalia, at Gueldre, Magdeburg, Cleves, Juliers, Berg, Stettin, Pomerania, of the Caltubes and Wender, of Mecklenburg and Grossen.
Prince of Rugen, Paderborn, Halberstadt, Munster, Minden, Cammin, Wenden, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, Moers, Eichsfeldt and Erfurt.
Lord of the countries of Rostock, of Stargardt, Lanenburg, Butow, Hargerloch, and Werstein.
King of Prussia.
Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and Posen.
Burgrave of Nuremberg.
Landgrave of Thuringia.
Margrave of the Upper and Lower Lusace.
Prince of Orange, of Neufchatel, and of Valengin.
Count of Hohenzollern.
Count Prince of Henneburg.
Count of Ruppin and of the Marche of Ravensburg, Hohenstein, Fecklenburg, Schwerin, Lingen, Sigmaringen, Wehringen, and Pyrmont.

The Crown Prince on ascending the throne will add to the above titles that of honorary doctor of the University of Bonn.

☞ In the town of Newbury, Mass., is a dwelling which was erected in 1662. It is a genuine curiosity, and is so heavily timbered that it will stand for 500 years, unless pulled down. It was used for a garrison in the time of the Indian wars. The stairs are made of oak timber, ten inches wide and ten inches thick. What is quite as remarkable as anything about it is the fact that the dwelling is now occupied by the seventh generation of the family that built it, the Christian name of each owner being Benjamin.

☞ Little Jimmy Wenn, a New York newsboy, is the reputed inventor of "walking on his ear." He throws his heels into the air, places his ear on the floor, and propels himself rapidly across the room by his hands.

A STEAM NIMROD.

Hunting Antelopes With a Steamboat.

The following extraordinary narrative is taken from a recent number of the Sioux City Journal: "One of the most laughable as well as one of the most exciting hunts that ever occurred on the Missouri river was witnessed by those on board the steamer Peninah, on her last trip up the river while on her way for Fort Rice, Dakota territory, loaded with United States troops. When within 60 miles of Fort Rice a herd of antelopes was discovered quietly feeding on the bank of the river, and within 100 yards of the boat, as she rounded a bend. Capt. Brady was the first to discover them from his position in the pilot-house, and called for Mr. Hampton, the clerk of the boat, to take a shot. He started forward, with carbine in hand, as did three or four soldiers who were on deck at the time, and all fired together.

"The remainder of the men, being down below and not aware of what was going on, were startled when the shots were fired. In an instant all was confusion on board. Some in their alarm believed it to be an Indian attack, thinking, doubtless, that Spotted Tail & Co. were taking that means of showing their appreciation of the honors which were so lavishly bestowed upon them on the occasion of their recent visit to Washington. Others imagined the boat to be sinking, and were making frantic appeals to the pilot to have soundings made, so that they could calculate their chances for a wade. But neither of the surmises were correct, for the innocent cause of all the excitement, as soon as the first shots were fired, started on a run toward the boat, as in the opposite direction the bluffs at this point were so high they could not climb them.

"Now ensued a scene that baffles description. All hands were armed and popping away. 'Here they come!' 'There they go!' 'whoop, hurrah!' and confusion reigned supreme. Away went the antelopes, taking a backward direction along the beach. Back went the boat. Bang, bang! went the muskets. Ding, ding, went the engine bell, calling on the engineer to back with all speed, so as to keep within musket shot. 'Hurrah! there goes one,' is the shout, and the cook of the boat, who up to this time had preserved his wonted dignified equilibrium, suddenly upset a pitcher of hot water on a lame dog, who, unaware of the battle without, was slyly appropriating a piece of his buffalo steak to his heirs and assigns forever. It is needless to say he lost his appetite by the warm application administered to him.

"'The antelopes commences falling!'

"'Man the yawl,' shouts the captain, 'and pick up the dead.' Away goes the yawl; away go the remaining antelopes, and on comes the steamer, puffing and blowing as if it were fully conscious of the intense excitement pervading all hands on board.

"No more antelopes were now seen, preparations were made to go ahead, when the chambermaid (a newly-enfranchized citizeness), who had taken up her position on the top of the laundry to watch events, suddenly discovered "one more unfortunate," and the last of his herd, making a bold effort for life by swimming the river.

"'Yer! yer, come yer, ye sogers!' is heard, and with majestic wave of the hand and extended eye-balls she directs attention to the game. 'Thur he goes!' In an instant a score of rifles crack, and the poor antelope sinks to rise no more.

"In the meantime the yawl has not been idle, and several are the reward of their labors. The yawl returns to the boat and the hunt is ended, all congratulating themselves upon its successful termination.

"The most singular part of the fun lies in the fact that there were but seven antelopes killed, and as each man and the chambermaid claims to have killed from three to four each, mathematics were of no use in deciding the figures.

"With a whistle of victory the boat is headed up stream, and here ended the greatest of all modern achievements—hunting antelopes with a steamboat!"

EDUCATING SAMBO.

"Conferring Scholastic Lumber Upon an Inert Intellect."

[From the Chicago Republican.]

We have received the tenth and final semi-annual report on schools for freedmen; the law for the support, by the Government, of such schools having expired by its own limitation. The Superintendent of Education expresses the opinion that the bureau "has only inaugurated a system of instruction, helping its first stages, and which should be continued and perfected." The negroes also are opposed to the discontinuance of the Government outlay for their education. "They feel and say that the Government, having given them freedom and franchise, should not leave them in ignorance," upon the Scripture principle perhaps that, to him who hath shall be given that he may have more abundantly, or according to the proverb which teaches the noble lesson that "one good turn deserves another."

As we dissent to the proposition that it is a part of the function of Government to educate its subjects, and also to the proposition that the knowledge acquired in schools has anything to do with fitting men to perform their duty as citizens, we do not see very clearly the propriety of teaching the negroes of the country at the expense of the white people. Neither of these propositions will stand the test of a critical examination; and it is only because they are never subjected to such examination—because the fallacies they embody have been educated into the minds of the people of the United States—that they are permitted to pass unchallenged. It is only necessary to pursue them to their logical consequences to be convinced of their untenability.

The cause of truth in this matter has been as much injured by negrophobia on one side as it has by negro philanthropy on the other. There is no denying the capacity of the negro, in many cases, to take on that scholarship which, with the superficial, passes for education. Memory and imitation are the special endowments of inferior races, or races in a state of suspended development; and in a country where all the schooling is mnemonic and empiracal, perhaps the average colored, with equal opportunities, will make as good progress in rudimentary learning as the average white infant. The difficulty is—and this is stating the case with exceeding moderation—that it is of no invariable advantage to either.

Some time or other, it will be discovered that to confer scholastic lumber upon an inert intellect is no act of benevolence. That knowledge is only useful which is acquired in response to an appetite sufficiently distinct to impel the party to overcome the obstacles which stand in the way of its attainment. The overcoming of the impediments is itself education. The snout of the elephant did not elongate into a trunk because the elephant wanted to feast upon the foliage of the mimosa, but because, wanting, he tried his best to reach with his snout the food in which he delighted. To be supported and schooled at the public expense, and to permit them to grow into the habit of being so supported and schooled, is simply to prolong the infancy of the colored people, and to fix them permanently upon the country as profitless pensioners and beneficiaries.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

Some Gossip About the Great Unappreciated.

[From the New Haven Register.]

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is the daughter of an English army officer, named Siddons, who served with acknowledged distinction in India, where she resided with her parents until ten years of age, when she was sent to England to obtain her education, residing with some of her family friends. When about sixteen years of age, she was sent to Germany to complete her education, and while in that country was engaged in getting up private theatricals, where her talent as a dramatic reader was developed. There was such a charm about her acting that she rapidly grew into notice. After she had completed her education, she set out to return to her parents in India, when she became acquainted with Mr. Scott, a young naval officer, who was also on his way to that country, to join the British fleet in that part of the hemisphere. While on the voyage, there sprang up an intimacy which was agreeable to all the parties interested. Some time during the voyage, a man fell from aloft overboard; Mr. Scott saw the accident as he was standing on the bow of the ship, and sprang overboard to the rescue of the sailor. Mr. Scott was successful in getting hold of the man, but, on his being taken on board, the man was so badly hurt that he died soon after. The act on the part of Mr. Scott was a brave one, as the ship was under full sail, and the distance to the water about forty feet. He was promoted on his arrival in India for the affair, and awarded a large gold medal by the British Humane Society for the deed. In the course of time Miss Siddons and Lt. Scott were married, and returned to England, where she resumed her study of the great Shakspearian characters, and from private entertainments, for the love of her profession, she appeared in public with unbounded success. Disliking to use the name of Mrs. Scott on the stage, thus losing somewhat her reputation as Miss Siddons, on the advice of the admiral under whom Mr. Scott served, they adopted the name of Scott-Siddons, under which they have been so favorably known. The families of both parties move in the most aristocratic circles of England. With a sufficiency of all the world's comforts, the lady follows the profession from a pure love of it, and in which she has, in so short a time, won her way to fame in this as well as in the old world.

☞ A French Captain, who signs "De Breda," certifies to the Gironde that Count de Bredow, a Prussian Major commanding at Rheims, lately inflicted the punishment of the schlague upon thirty-eight French citizens. This punishment he thus describes: "The victim is brought into a room in the Hotel de Ville, stripped naked by soldiers, and strapped down upon a table. Then twenty-five blows of the schlague are inflicted upon his back, and when released he is kicked out by the soldiery. You must have heard, as I have heard, the screams of these unfortunates, and seen, as I have seen, the great surface of scarified purple flesh on their backs, to form an idea of the extent of the cruelty practiced upon them. I raise up my voice to heaven for justice and vengeance, and, above all, do not forget to gibbet the name of Count de Bredow."

HANLON HANGED.

The Story of His Crime—His Last Night on Earth—The Parting With His Family—The Gallows Scene.

A DARK HISTORY.

[Philadelphia Dispatches, Feb. 1st.]

To-day John Hanlon was hanged in one of the passages of the county prison, for the murder of little Mary Mohrmann. The murder was committed on Sunday evening, September 6, 1868. She was enticed into a lonely alley by the villain Hanlon, who attempted to cover up the traces of his crime by murder most foul. Death was caused by blows upon the head and by strangulation. The murderer conveyed the body of his victim to his own house, and concealed it in the cellar, and then awaited a favorable opportunity to dispose of it. Early in the morning, two or three days after, he carried the body under his coat to a vacant lot in the upper part of the city, and threw it into a pool of water, where it was subsequently found.

For some time afterward no clue to the murderer could be found. Hanlon, however, was suspected from the first, and the evidence pointed so strongly toward him that he was arrested and held for examination, but for want of sufficient testimony he was discharged. Detectives, however, continued to "shadow" him, and, on one occasion, visited his barber shop and questioned him familiarly about the murder. He became very angry, and ordered them out of the shop. This circumstance convinced the officers that they were on the right track, but the utmost exertions failed to produce the required evidence against him.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.

On the evening of September 6, 1869, the first anniversary of the murder of Mary Mohrmann, a little girl twelve years old was attacked by an unknown man while crossing a lot near the Kensington depot. The description she gave of her assailant corresponded exactly with that of Hanlon, but the case was not followed up. On the 1st of October following Clara Ritchie was attacked on the Germantown road while walking with her sister. Her cries brought a gentleman to her rescue, and her assailant proved to be Hanlon, who was arrested, but subsequently set free. In November of the same year a man was arrested for attacking a girl ten years old in the yard of the Tabernacle M. E. Church. He gave the name of Charles E. Harris, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. While in prison he was identified as John Hanlon under an assumed name. Then a plan was inaugurated to convict the man out of his own mouth. A fellow-prisoner (Dunn) was confined with Hanlon in the hope that the story of the murderer would be unfolded to him in private. The sequel proves that the temptations of boon companionship and the horrors of the heavy secret were too much for the guilty one. He tells to his companion the horrible story of the murder, every item of which was thoroughly sifted by the detective, and outside evidence produced to corroborate every part. When the chain was complete the grand jury were notified and a true bill was found against Hanlon, who was taken from prison and retried, this time on the charge of murder. The trial was a lengthy one, and the jury deliberated a long time before agreeing on a verdict. Finally, on the morning of Nov. 17, they brought in a verdict of "murder in the first degree." All the jury were in tears, and some covered their faces and wept, but John Hanlon was the least concerned apparently of any of the numerous concourse that filled the room. An unsuccessful attempt was made for a new trial, after which the final sentence of death was pronounced.

HANLON DENIES DUNN'S STATEMENT.

In a conversation on Monday last, Hanlon alluded freely to the murder, and denied positively that he had ever made the statement which Michael Dunn swore to in Court. All efforts to get him to admit or deny his guilt proved fruitless. He stated that he prays for detectives Smith and Taggart and Dunn, because his religion teaches him so to do. It is said that he has left an important statement, which will be revealed after the execution.

Hanlon manifested the utmost composure during the entire morning, and joined earnestly with the clergymen in the devotional exercises connected with the preliminary ceremony to the hanging. His cell was the same as that occupied by Eaton, Probst, and other murderers.

TAKING LEAVE OF HIS FAMILY.

Yesterday was a bitter one to the Hanlon family. Theirs was the most trying ordeal that humanity knows—taking leave forever of a relative—and how bitter indeed when that relative is a condemned felon, with but twenty-four hours between him and eternity! Who can measure the anguish of a mother's heart under such circumstances? An only son, hung for the murder of a defenceless infant, on whom he afterward satisfied his worse than beastly lust. The annals of crime fail to furnish a parallel case.

The first to say farewell was his girl-wife—married at thirteen, a widow at sixteen. The parting interview was very affecting and it was with difficulty that she could be parted from him. "O John!" she moaned, "can it be that you have come to this! My poor heart is broken. Oh, that I might die with you, and we might hide our grief and shame in a common grave!" Poor girl, yours is indeed a hard lot; 'tis a fearful blight that has come upon your life. Next came the sister of Hanlon, Mrs. Kelly. Her anguish was, if possible, greater than the wife's. She embraced her wretched brother again and again, nor would she leave him until gently yet forcibly removed from the cell. The aged father, his head inclined and his face bearing evidences of the agony within, next entered the presence of the doomed son. It was the first time he had been to see John since his incarceration. He tried to look stern, but human nature was too weak face to face with the one who had brought dishonor to the house, and broken the hearts of those who nourished him from infancy to manhood. The old man gave way. For nearly an hour he spoke not a word, but leaned on the breast of the guilty one and sobbed as if his heart would break. He could not speak. The time arrived when he must leave. Repressing his sobs, he gave John one last despairing look, a last embrace and murmured, "Goodby, goodby! ye're old father gives ye his blessing." He then departed and joined the group in the corridor.

And now the poor old mother—she who had never ceased to hope against hope, to leave no stone unturned that could secure the acquittal of the darling of her heart, who had spent cheerfully every dollar she could possibly raise in lawyer's fees for the past two years for her only boy's salvation from an ignominious death.

Let us draw the vail of silence over what passed between them. That interview was not for the world. More than an hour they remained together, and for the first time Hanlon shed tears. He had remained apparently hardened until his mother's woe opened the floodgates of his soul. Even he, bad as he was, could not withstand a mother's woe. It seemed as if she would never leave him alive. She returned again and again, and, being informed that she must part with her son, she gave an agonizing wail and fell to the floor insensible. She was removed from the cell, restoratives applied, and then, a carriage having been sent for, she was, with the other members of the family, taken home.

THE GALLOWS.

Yesterday the scaffold was erected in the prison enclosure. It is the same in which Winnemore, Probst, Williams, Eaton, and others were hanged.

At 11 o'clock Sheriff Leeds proceeded to the cell and notified Hanlon that the time had come for the carrying into effect the provisions of the law. Hanlon signified his readiness to accompany the sheriff, and arose for that purpose.

Superintendent Perkins then appeared, and together the Sheriff and the clergy proceeded to the scaffold, Hanlon walking between the priests. On reaching the corridor the Sheriff's deputies and other witnesses joined in the procession. He walked firmly and exhibited no signs of any excitement. He mounted the steps of the gallows without any assistance whatever.

On reaching the platform, the priests and Hanlon bowed down and went through their religious devotions, in which Hanlon participated earnestly, his voice being distinctly audible above that of the priest.

The ceremony through, Father Barry said to those assembled that the prisoner had nothing to make public, but wished to return his thanks to the prison officers, keepers and inspectors.

HANLON'S LAST WORDS.

Hanlon then stepped to the front of the platform, and in a firm and distinct voice said:

"To those who have ever injured me or have ever done me any wrong, I forgive them, and ask God to forgive them. And all whom I have injured in any way whatsoever, or against whom I have had any ill feeling, I ask their forgiveness and God to forgive me."

The rope was then placed around his neck, the cap over his head, and his hands pinioned. The clergy then left the scaffold, and Sheriff Leeds proceeded to the front of the stand. At 11:18 a. m. the prop was disjointed, and John Hanlon's body was stretched to its full length and dangling in the air. The only

DISAGREEABLE FEATURE

in the whole affair was the dropping of one of the props which upheld the platform while the sheriff was engaged in placing the cap over the head of Hanlon, the noise of which was enough to disturb the equanimity of those present, let alone the man who was so soon to be launched into eternity. At twelve minutes of twelve o'clock the body was lowered from the scaffold and carried to a cell near the entrance of the corrider. Here an examination was made by the physician. The neck had not been broken, and Hanlon died of strangulation. The body before being taken down was but slightly contorted, the left leg being drawn up. By request of the family no scientific post mortem examination was made. The sheriff ordered the body to be delivered to the friends of the deceased.

THE CROWD AND SCENES OUTSIDE THE PRISON.

What was a matter quite unusual during executions at the prison, a very large crowd of curious people assembled in the street before the front of the forbidding-looking structure. There was not one but knew he could by no means obtain a view of the tragic scene, for the stratagems resorted to in the past, when the execution took place in the prison yard, in climbing trees that stood back of the rear wall, and in clambering on to high roofs on the street opposite, from which just the top of the scaffold could be seen, were all rendered futile by the change of the customary location of the instrument of death from the yard to the northern corridor.

The Mayor ordered a large detail of police to the scene to prevent any disturbance of the peace. Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventeenth District, was in command, and had out his entire force of fifty men, in addition to details from other districts, making the aggregate force seventy. This great number was far from being actually needed, but was in compliance with a formality which custom had established. The central point of attraction outside to this assemblage was just at the entrance to the avenue leading to the gate nearest Reed street.

HANLON WANTED TO BE HUNG.

What seemed most to interest the waiting people was the item of news which came from a restaurant near at hand. A keeper who had with others been delighted to watch the condemned man, came for his breakfast and said: "I heard Hanlon say that he wanted to be hung at 9 o'clock, as he had made all his preparations." This, coupled with the fact that through his refusal no writ of error had been filed, and therefore no injunction had been issued to restrain the Sheriff, was a sweet morsel in the mouth of the street gossips.

GUILTY BY MISTAKE.

A Live Jean Valjean in Indianapolis.

[From the Sentinel.]

A case transpired in this city a few days ago that has about it a singular aspect, and rivals, with the additional advantage of being real, the imaginary character of "Jean Valjean," in one of Victor Hugo's romances. "Jean" had committed a crime, for which another party was arrested, tried, and would have been sentenced to the galleys as a convicted criminal had not the guilty one, struck with remorse, and with great honesty of heart, acknowledged the offense, and was accordingly punished.

Some few days ago one Hadley was before the Criminal Court on a charge of grand larceny. The evidence was conclusive, but just before conviction in stepped a second party, who insisted that he was the criminal, and that the other was innocent. Judge Elliott closely examined the would-be convict, and was soon convinced that the second party was not guilty, despite his own assertion, and so accordingly held on to the party of the first part, and in due course sent him up.

This "Jean Valjean" fellow had simply made a mistake, and plead guilty to a larceny which had not yet been discovered. It seems that occasionally "Jean" imbibed freely, and when drunk was a man perfectly crazed. During one of these drunken spells he visited Stringtown, and from there walked off with property that rendered him liable to indictment for grand larceny. Returning to his sober senses, the offense committed affrighted him, and he knew not what to do. And so passed on several days. At last the arrest of Hadley became known to him, and, as he supposed, for the very same offense that he had himself committed. The more he heard of the trial the more the thought preyed upon his mind that he was the guilty one—and that it was his duty to acknowledge the crime; and he accordingly did so. Admiring his evident honesty of heart and the firmness of his disposition to do right in the future, "leave" was allowed by the Judge to depart, he making, of course, restitution for all the evil he had done. He is now at work again, an employe in one of the principal coal yards in this city. The name is withheld simply for his future good. Taken altogether, the whole case presents a strange anomaly in these degenerate days, and, although having sinned, "Jean" deserves credit for the full confession made.

FROM MARK TWAIN.

Old John Parky Lectures His Boy on Pugilism.

"Yes, I've had a good many fights in my time," said old John Parky, tenderly manipulating his dismantled nose, "and it's kind of queer, too, for when I was a boy the old man was always telling me better. He was a good man, and hated fighting. When I would come home with my nose bleeding or with my face scratched up, he used to call me out in the woodshed, and in a sorrowful and discouraged way say: 'So, Johnny, you've had another fight, hey? How many times have I got to tell ye how disgraceful and wicked it is for boys to fight? It was only yesterday that I talked to you an hour about the sin of fighting, and here you've been at it again. Who was it with this time?' With Timothy Kelly, hey? Don't you know any better than to fight a boy that weighs twenty pounds more than you do, besides being two years older? Ain't ye got a spark of sense about ye? I can see plainly that you are determined to break your poor father's heart by your reckless conduct. What ail's your finger? Timothy bit it! Drat the little fool! Didn't ye know enough to keep your finger out of his mouth? Was trying to jerk his cheek off, hey? Won't ye never learn to quit foolin 'round a boy's mouth with yer fingers? You're bound to disgrace us all by such wretched behavior. You're determined never to be nobody. Did you ever hear of Isaac Watts—that wrote 'Let dogs delight to bark and bite'—sticking his fingers in a boy's mouth to get 'em bit, like a fool? I'm clean discouraged with ye. Why didn't ye go for his nose, the way Jonathan Edwards, and George Washington and Dan'l Webster used to when they was boys? Couldn't, 'cause he had ye down! That's a purty story to tell me. It does beat all that you can't learn how Socrates and William Penn used to gouge when they was under, after the hours and hours I've spent in telling you about those great men! It seems to me sometimes as if I should have to give you up in despair. It's an awful trial to me to have a boy that don't pay any attention to good example nor to what I say. What! you pulled out three or four handfuls of his hair! H-m! Did he squirm any? Now, if you'd a give him one or two in the eye—but, as I've told ye many a time, fighting is poor business. Won't you, for your father's sake—won't you promise to try and remember that? H-m! Johnny, how did it—ahem—which licked?'

"'You licked him! Sho! Really? Well, now, I hadn't any idea you could lick that Tommy Kelly! I don't believe that John Bunyan, at ten years old, could have done it. Johnny, my boy, you can't think how I hate to have you fighting every day or two. I wouldn't have him lick you for five, no, not for ten dollars! Now, sonny, go right in and wash up; and tell yer mother to put a rag on yer finger. And Johnny, don't let me hear of your fighting again!'

"I never see any body so down on fighting as the old man was, but somehow he never could break me from it."

A Queer Story—How a Whole Family Became Blind.

[From the Cambridge (Mass.) Herald.]

There lives a family in Dorchester county, every dark-eyed male member of which for the past fifty years has gone blind at the age of twenty to twenty-five years. Those with blue eyes escape the terrible affliction. There is a tradition about this singular circumstance which we lay before our readers as we heard it: Some sixty years since, so goes the story, a beautiful black-eyed girl of twenty from some cause or other lost her eyesight. Her misfortune brought penury and want with it. Being reduced to beggary, she was wont to go abroad asking alms. During one of her journeys she visited the neighborhood in which resided the ancestors of those who are now sightless. Instead of her helpless condition exciting, as it should have done, a feeling of sympathy, she was treated with ridicule by some of the younger members of the house her evil star had led her into. Two of the boys, as a matter of mere deviltry, took her out, promising to conduct her to a place where plenty awaited. Instead of giving her a safe conduct, they carried her into a swamp and left her. It is said that she cried out beseeching them to put her on the public road, but they heeded not her lamentations. Finding herself about to be deserted among the tangled brushwood, she turned her prayer to a curse, asking her Maker, in her revengeful anguish, to punish her betrayers, by making their offspring for seven generations as helpless as she was. It is said that she was found dead in the swamp, having perished from hunger and cold. This may appear somewhat romantic, but whether the traditionary part of it be false or true, it is assuredly a fact that the male offspring of the family referred to lose their sight as indicated. Hundreds of persons in Dorchester county will verify it.

☞ The Springfield Republican is informed that the father of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield Lawlor was not killed in a duel, as has been asserted, but was murdered in cold blood by a political opponent. Mr. Mansfield, according to this authority, was editor of the San Joaquin Democrat, published in Stockton, Cal., during the time of high political excitement, which shortly after culminated in the killing of Broderick and the re-establishment of California society on a more secure basis. The Stockton Journal was at the same time edited by a Southerner by the name of Tabor, who on one occasion published a very personal and highly insulting article against Mansfield; and the same day, meeting Mansfield on the street, without a word being spoken by Mansfield, when within ten feet of him, Tabor drew a pistol and put a ball through his heart, the coward claiming that as Mansfield was walking with one hand in his pocket he supposed he was about to draw a pistol on him. It appeared, however, that Mansfield had no pistol, and was not in the habit of going armed. Tabor was tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to be hung, but was pardoned by the Governor.

☞ Thomas Sheridan, a prominent citizen of Des Moines county, Iowa, lost his barn and some other property by fire, and met with some other misfortunes. So he walked three miles in his stocking feet to the river, and with no clothing on but his shirt and pantaloons. He found an air-hole, and, after getting on the ice, tied his arms behind him with his suspenders, and then made a slip-noose with one end of a rope he had carried with him around his neck, while the other end was tied around his ankle. Thus fettered, he plunged in. Neighbors to the number of sixty-five or seventy turned out to hunt for the body, and it was found two or three hundred yards below the air-hole.

☞ In the kit of two burglars, recently arrested, was a crowbar joined so as to admit of being folded up and carried in an ordinary-sized satchel. When extended to its full length it was nearly six feet, and the joints being covered with stout rings, was a powerful lever to pry. Burglars are skillful in planning tools and implements to aid them in their operations, as is constantly shown. A few years ago a ladder of curious construction was recovered from a store robber. It could be folded up so as to look like an ordinary pole of eight or ten feet in length, yet, when opened out, made a most complete and substantial means of ascent and descent from the second-story windows of places of business.

☞ An old man, who, on Thursday, went to the depot in Wilmington, Del., to meet his daughter, who had come from Maryland to visit him, joyfully greeted her in the waiting-room, but had scarcely spoken his words of welcome when he tottered, fell, and died. The physician said the cause of death was enlargement of the heart.

☞ A Chicago youth, named Slackman, ordered his father to get up and build a fire, but the old man talked back, and the boy had to flog him before he would mind. Of late years fathers are getting more and more imprudent.

A KNOXVILLE CONNECTION.

Importance to Louisville of Tapping East Tennessee's Trade Center.

[From the Knoxville Whig and Register of January 31st.]

It is doubtless known to all of our readers that the Knoxville and Kentucky road is to be sold. The question is, who shall buy it? If it is to remain as it is, no one can afford to buy. The purchaser, then, must be somebody able to complete it. Where can such a purchaser be found? We know of but one such party within reach. That is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. This company is able to buy it and to build the road. And we think it is demonstrably to their interest to do so. Self-interest and self-defense combine to impel them to build it.

Let us look at the matter from a Louisville stand-point. Looking at the map, we see Tennessee lying along the whole Southern border of Kentucky. To reach the Southern States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina from Louisville we must pass through either West, Middle, or East Tennessee. There is no getting around it. Still looking at Tennessee, we find the State divided in three great sections, each having a commercial center—Memphis for the West, Nashville for the Middle, and Knoxville for the Eastern division. In general terms we may say that all the trade of Tennessee passes through these three points. Louisville has connection with two of them, over which she has entire control, by means of the Louisville and Memphis and Louisville and Nashville roads. But with the other center she has no connection at all, and the want of it is daily costing her thousands of dollars. As it now is, she is wholly dependent upon two other roads for her communication with Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. The Nashville and Decatur and the Nashville and Chattanooga roads have Louisville completely at their mercy, so far as connection with those States goes. Now, let us see how a road to Knoxville would help Louisville. Turning to the map, we see that Louisville is about equally distant from Nashville and Knoville. Knoxville is considerably nearer to Chattanooga than Nashville, but consider them the same. With a road to Knoxville, Louisville brings the road from Knoxville to Chattanooga in direct competition with the Nashville and Chattanooga road for all her Southern freight and travel. Here is an immense advantage. Louisville is no longer at the mercy of the Nashville and Chattanooga road. But this is by no means all the advantage gained. Knoxville offers Louisville not only direct connection with Chattanooga, but with Dalton. Turning again to the map we see that from Chattanooga and Dalton two competing lines run to Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. So that Knoxville not only offers a line in every way equal to the Nashville and Chattanooga line, but also offers the choice of two great competing lines into Alabama and to the Gulf. These Knoxville offers now. In a very short time she will have other lines open equally if not more important. The road leading out to the South Atlantic will be built beyond all doubt. So also will the road from Knoxville to Macon.

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We have merely touched this subject. To exhaust it would require a volume. The matter of self-defense we have not alluded to; but Louisville, of course, is not ignorant of the fact that one influence controls the route from St. Louis to Atlanta via Nashville, and that St. Louis owns that influence. Whenever Louisville comes in competition with St. Louis on this line, St. Louis has the power to put her out of the way. In other words, Louisville is at the mercy of her great rival in two thirds of her trade. Her only escape, her only means of self-defense, is to open a connection with Knoxville. Open this route and she commands the situation; she holds the keys to each of the three trade centers south of her. If she lets this opprtunity slip, St. Louis will shut her off on the west, and Cincinnati, pushing on her great road, will cut her off from on the east.

☞ The heathen Chinee lives to a great age. At the late literary examinations for A. M., in Shantung, there were seventy candidates ninety years old, and fifty-three over eighty. Not one passed. The Emperor, however, accorded them their degrees; equivalent to a pension. Dr. McGowan tells of one opulent Chinaman, who, by using the milk of one hundred women, attained one hundred years "as plump as a squash;" while another rounded 240.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	3 P. M.
New Orleans	MESSENGER	12 M.
New Orleans	BELFAST	12 M.
Evansville	BERMUDA	12 M.
Memphis	CHAMPION	12 M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 4.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.
Tarascon, Hend.
Emperor, New Orleans.
United States, Cin.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Exchange, Pitts.

DEPARTURES—Feb. 4.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.
Tarascon, Hend.
Emperor, Cin.
Camelia, Tenn. river.
United States, Cin.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Exchange, Nash.
Lorena, N. O.
Susie Silver, N. O.

THE RIVER had risen 5 inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, when there was 7 feet 3 inches depth of water in the pass down the Indian chute, and 9 feet 7 inches in the canal by the water-marks. The last coal run from Pittsburg will commence arriving to-morrow. The weather continues clear and pleasant, with the mercury at 45 at 12 m. and 49 at 6 p. m. Business was much more active on the levee than any day of the week. Telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and tributaries at various points.

The Messenger, from Cincinnati, bound for New Orleans, will pass down to-day.

The John Kyle is off the docks at St. Louis, and almost ready for business.

The Emperor, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, passed up yesterday without landing.

The Lorena gave bond yesterday and departed for New Orleans on her way rejoicing.

The W. J. May is off the docks in thorough repair, and ready for business at all hours.

The Rose Hite will come to the city wharf this trip, and leave for Henderson to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The America, Capt. Pierce, with Dr. Chet. Bradley in the office, will be down early this morning, and leave for Nashville at 12 m.

The Emma Floyd was due at this port last night. She has 430 tuns of pig iron to discharge here for Geo. S. Moore & Co.

The Susie Silver, after receiving about 400 tons of freight, departed for New Orleans. Captain Pink Varble steered her safely down the falls.

Capt. Dick Varble, with the towboat Falls Pilot, will put six boats of coal through the canal to-day, for J. H. Bigly.

Barney Seals, a well-known river pilot, arrived yesterday from Bitter Water, and is ready for business.

The Camelia, Capt. Milt. Akin, backed out for Tennessee river, with a good trip. She descended the falls safely, with Capt. Dick Varble at the wheel.

Capt. John A. Robinson's new boat, designed for the Green river trade, was successfully launched yesterday evening from Capt. Dan Richards' ship-yard, at the foot of Clay street.

Capt. Packer returned yesterday from Memphis. He came through by rail, and will await the arrival of his towboat, the Dick Fulton, now on her way from New Orleans to this port.

The Belfast, for New Orleans; Champion, for Memphis; and Bermuda, for Evansville, will be down to-day, en route for their respective places of destination.

The Gen. Lytle is the only boat for Cincinnati to-day, leaving the Mail Line Company's wharf-boat, at the foot of Third street, precisely at 3 p. m.

The Exchange, from Pittsburg to Nashville, arrived and discharged 75 tuns of Pittsburg manufactures and then descended the falls, with Capt. Billy Varble at the wheel.

The steamer Indiana left New Orleans Thursday morning for this port. One item of her cargo consisted of 300 tons of railroad iron for Henderson. She also had a circus company on board.

Captain Hiram Birch is probably the oldest steamboatman living, having walked from New Orleans to Pittsburg before Fulton's invention disturbed the turbid waters of the Mississippi, and having been a steamboat pilot ever since.

Mr. John H. Carter, formerly of the St. Louis Tribune, has taken charge permanently of the river department of the Times. Mr. Walter B. Stevenson has been promoted to a place in the local force of the same paper.

The steamer Virginia, Capt. Charley Schultz, will arrive to-day from New Orleans. She will ascend the falls and load at the city wharf for a return trip to New Orleans. She will leave Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, and will reach New Orleans in time for "Mardi Gras."

The Hawk Eye No. 2 and barges, from Pittsburg, bound for St. Louis, descended the falls yesterday, with Capt. Pink Varble at the wheel. She included in her cargo a large quantity of nails and 4,000 barrels of coal oil in bulk for the St. Louis refineries.

The steamer W. R. Arthur, recently blown up on the Mississippi, was the last of the old line of steamers known as the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, organized in 1866, Messrs. Baker Bros. & Forbes agents in Boston. The line originally consisted of twenty-three steamers, with John N. Boffinger, of St. Louis, as General Superintendent, and Geo. Pegram President. The line was established for the purpose of billing freight through from St. Louis to all the Eastern cities. At the time the Merrimac and Mississippi of the New Orleans line were sold, the agents in St. Louis offered $500,000 in cash, but the offer came just after the sale had been made to parties in New York. Had that sale been accomplished, Boston to-day would probably have a through line to St. Louis.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "There is superabundant tonnage for New Orleans, with very moderate offerings at 25 cents for pound lots, 75 cents for pork and $1 for whisky. The America, for Nashville, Champion, for Memphis and Belfast and Messenger, for New Orleans, leave to-day. Hundreds of spectators gathered on the levee yesterday afternoon, about the gangway of the Potomac, which brought John Robinson's menagerie from New Orleans, to observe the elephant push the wagons containing the animals up the steep levee to the top of the grade. Captain Boardman's new iron steamer John T. Moore will be the object of attraction to-day. Her cabin outfit is the finest on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers. After leaving Louisville she landed at Utica to shift the buckets on her wheel. Her machinery being new, she came up working from sixty to ninety pounds of steam, her running time being twenty hours. The steamboat agency firm of Johnson & Rose has been dissolved—Harry Rose doing business under style of Harry Rose & Co., and Mr. Johnston under firm of J. Wils. Johnston & Co."

A canal boat, propelled by steam by means of a screw placed at the bow, has been tested on the Erie canal with satisfactory results. The action of the screw on the trial has been found to draw a current into the opening at the bow, force it along under the bottom, and replace it at the stern, thus allowing the boat to glide along without making any commotion in the water. Among the advantages claimed for it are, that a loaded boat can be run 72 miles per day, on one ton of coal, costing $5, while the towing for horse boats has cost 40 cents per mile this season, or $28 80 for 72 miles; that the boats can be run twice as fast as the ordinary canal boats without any injurious action on the canal banks; that it can go through a lock in one-half the time that a loaded horse boat takes; that such a boat can go on the canal, river or lake with her own steam, and so dispense with all charges for towage; and that, if desired, this boat will tow one or more loaded boats at a moderate rate of speed. A great deal of ingenuity has been expended in unsuccessful efforts to apply steam as a motive power on canals.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Ni't.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Ni't.
Cin. & Eastern......	5:30 A.M. 12:20 5:30 P.M.	10:30	8:15	10:00 12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago.........	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis...........	8:30	9:30	1:30	9:15 12:00
Memphis, Cl'ksville & New Orleans..........	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M.	....
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.......	7:30 A.M. 2:00 "	10:30	7:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad......	2:30	......	......	12:00
Bardstown Br'ch.	9:00	......	2:30	.....
Lexington and Frankfort........	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats........	6:30	.....	9:00	.....
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)........	6:30		3:30	
New Albany.......	3:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville.....	7:00 A.M. 1:00	.....	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails......	1:00	.....	.....	12:00
Shelbyville.........	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g, (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)..	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)........	12:30			12:00
Shawneetown Stage. (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)...........				12:0

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate a joint resolution authorizing the President to station at the port of New York one or more national vessels to convey breadstuffs and supplies, contributed by the people of the United States, to France, and for the destitute and suffering people there, was passed. The bill to reduce, consolidate and amend the statute in relation to the Postoffice Department was discussed without action. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to encourage commerce and promote ship-building, which was referred, and the Senate adjourned. In the House a bill to prescribe an oath to defend the Constitution as an oath of office was referred. A bill for the removal of suits in cases from State to Federal courts was reported from the Judiciary Committee. A bill allowing Theodore Adams $112,740, in full for all claims under his contract with the Government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar-boats and eight steam tugs was passed. Mr. Maynard gave notice that he would on Monday next ask to have the Southern Pacific Railroad bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee of Pacific Railroads, with leave to report at any time. A resolution from the homeopathists asking recognition in the public service was referred. A bill making Alaska a county of Washington Territory was passed. The Senate amendments to the Pension bill were non-concurred in, and the House adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Mr. Emmet had a very large house for the matinee yesterday afternoon and only a smaller one for his closing appearance last night. He has played the most successful engagement of the season, and in his departure leaves a pleasant impression behind him. Next Monday evening Miss Anne Ward Tiffany commences a week's engagement, playing in comedy and tragedy.

The Holy Land.

Mrs. G. L. Whitman, the Oriental traveler, will lecture at the Broadway M. E. Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock, giving an account of her extensive travels through the Holy Land and Egypt, and a detailed description of the noted places of both countries. She will also exhibit relics from the Mount of Olives, the River Jordan, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, and Bethlehem. No charge for admission.

Mons. and Mad. Mueller's Exhibition.

The exhibition of fancy dancing by the pupils of Mons. and Madame Mueller's Academy takes place at the large hall of Masonic Temple on the evening of the 17th of the present month. The programme contains a variety of the latest and most fashionable dances, and the popularity of Mons. Mueller and his excellent lady and the unfailing excellence of their pupils will doubtless combine to render the occasion one of much interest and enjoyment.

Weisiger Hall.

The Russian Concert Troupe closed their engagement at Weisiger Hall last night. The audience present, though small, was exceedingly enthusiastic, recalls being insisted upon after almost every selection, which were very gracefully acceeded to by the company. Of its merits we have already spoken at length, but with each successive appearance the truth of such favorable mention is more manifest—as a whole it is the best entertainment of the sort that has been afforded Louisville for more years than it is necessary to mention. We are assured by the management that the company will revisit the city in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, when opportunity will be given to show the appreciation in which they are held.

The Dominican Fair.

The first week of the Dominican Fair closed last evening, and its success has been so encouraging that the ladies have concluded to continue it until Tuesday evening of next week. Masonic Temple was crowded to its utmost last evening, and everything passed off in a very pleasant manner. The ladies in charge and those who have kindly assisted deserve much credit for their exertions in behalf of so deserving a cause. The chief excitement is that over the contest for the desk, which is to be given to the most popular society. At the close of the fair last evening the vote stood, 190 for St. Dominic's and 177 for St. Michael's, which are, evidently, by far the most popular societies; for they lead the five or six others which have entered the contest by over a hundred votes. Both have a vast number of enthusiastic friends, and the struggle will be close and exciting. The beautifully decorated postoffice in charge of Miss Ellen J. O'Gready, with Misses Alice Hemmely and Maria Tierney as her charming assistants, still continues to be one of the chief attractions, and is doing an extensive business. The table of Mrs. John C. Webb and Mrs. Riley, which is the lunch-table, does not, as a matter of course, decrease in interest, but their cleverness and homelike hospitality add to its attractions. Mrs. Duane, though having disposed of her stock of excellent wines, is still extensively patronized, and her young lady workers are zealous and devoted. The Cathedral table has, if anything, an overshare of popularity. That of Mrs. Wm. Bailey is passed by by none, for she makes all perfectly at home and is a real mother to the whole assemblage. A beautiful white spread, donated to her table by Mr. T. McShane, is being warmly contended for. Mrs. Beck, of St. Michael's table, as well as "the young ladies' table," is doing a good business, and will contribute largely toward swelling the proceeds. And now the Art Gallery. The merits of the collections within that mysterious little canvas over in the corner call for a better reward than they have so far received. The project is an entirely original one, and the projector a genius. Besides the varied and curious collections, which in the way of enjoyment are more than worth the price of admission, the young ladies in attendance are so pretty and entertaining, and so accommodating in their explanations, that no one, once in, will regret their adventure. Among the workers for the fair, though all deserve credit, there are many who are deserving of especial mention. Mr. Cantwell is one of the most zealous, and Mrs. DeCourcey, who officiates at Mrs. Webb's table, will not soon be forgotten by those to whom she has done the courtesies of the lunch table. On Tuesday evening the articles remaining at the fair will be disposed of by auction, and in the two evenings of the Dominican fair now remaining a fine time may be anticipated.

A Boy Shot.

At a few minutes before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a very sad occurrence took place in the rear of the stable of Fowler & Co., on Market street, between Jackson and Hancock. A small boy, aged ten years, named Walter B. Mills, living in the neighborhood, playfully climbed to the top of an outhouse in the back yard of the stable, and was trying to catch pigeons. A man named Henry D. Fehring, an employe at the stable, being in a back room on the second floor, observed the boy, and, seizing a shot-gun sitting in the corner, went to the window and discharged the contents of one barrel, which tore out the right eye and badly lacerated the right shoulder of the little fellow. Officer Hoffner, of the Second district police, hearing of the affair, called Officers Dierbacher and Ruhl, who arrested Fehring and placed him in station No. 2. Fehring stated that he had no idea that the weapon was loaded, and that the charge had recently been inserted, as it was not loaded when he saw the gun last. The prisoner appeared to be in great distress over the occurrence.

The Louisville Building Association.

Yesterday afternoon the stockholders in the Louisville Building Association met at the office of Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of the old board, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Bryant, Theo. Harris, S. W. Hegan, W. B. Cecil, Colonel J. H. Ward, J. T. Morris and C. O. Smith. After the election of directors, they chose C. O. Smith President, Theo. Harris Vice President, and E. C. Hegan, Secretary and Treasurer. After the adjournment of the Building Association, a large number of the prominent citizens of the West End met at the same office to discuss the idea of extending a horse-car railway to the river west of the city, and the idea seemed to be well received, but no route was decided upon.

Germania Hall.

The stockholders of the Germania Hall, or German Opera House Company, met last night at Beck's Hall. The reports of the financial and other committees were received, and the affairs of the company having reached a status to justify active operations an organization was effected by the election of the following directors:

J. G. Johnson, G. Baurmann,
Julius Dorn, J. H. Wramplemeier,
C. C. Rufer, Wm. Ehrmann,
J. J. Fischer, Henry Wemhoff,
Henry Deppen, Wm. Goepper,
Wm. Kriegshaber, G. S. Schumann,
Louis Eckstenkemper.

THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

A Spirited Meeting Last Night

A Cordial Invitation to the Exiles.

The friends of Ireland in large numbers met in the Trades' Assembly Room last night to convey to the brave men who are now exiled for their devotion to the cause of Irish Nationality, an expression of gratitude and admiration, and to invite them to visit their friends in this city.

On motion, Jeremiah Kavanaugh was called to the chair and T. J. Huban appointed secretary. The chairman explained in a few words the object of the meeting. For seven hundred years England has held unjust sway over Ireland, but her sons have ever been ready to lay down their lives for the great boon of self-government. During that long period the O'Connels, the O'Neills, the Emmets, and the Fitzpatricks, have struggled against oppression, but of all the long list of heroes none have suffered more for the cause of Ireland than the brave men who have just been exiled from home and friends. We must, as lovers of these men, do something practical. I therefore suggest that you appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to nominate and appoint permanent officers, and effect a permanent organization.

On motion to that effect Capt. Frank Maguire, J. Lewis Brady and Capt. Mike Boland were nominated, and after retiring for a few minutes returned and read the following resolutions, which were adopted in the midst of great applause:

Resolved, That, as friends of the cause of Irish liberty and nationality, we entertain an enduring admiration and heartfelt sympathy for the brave men who have dared and suffered so much in behalf of the cause.

Resolved, That some marked expression of our admiration and sympathy is due to that noble band of patriots who have given such glorious proof of their fidelity to the cause of Ireland, and who are now exiled to our shores for their devotion to the liberty of their native land.

Resolved, That we extend to them a hearty welcome, and that steps be taken to convey to them a warm and substantial greeting.

Resolved, That the secretaries of this meeting are instructed to correspond with the exiles and convey to them an invitation to visit their friends in Louisville.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting and signers of the call for the same act as a committee to carry out the purposes of the foregoing resolutions, and make all such arrangements as they may deem necessary for that purpose.

The following gentlemen were named by the committee as permanent officers:

President—J. Kavanaugh.

Vice Presidents—P. Bannon, Dr. J. O'Reilly, Captain Thomas L. Graham, John O'Day, Thomas Coleman, Daniel Gray, J. Louis Brady, Thomas Hatchett, Dr. J. F. Lytton, Joe Campion, John Guy, Frank Maguire, John McAteer, P. F. Brannon, T. J. Huban, John Coakley, and J. J. Sullivan.

Treasurer—P. Shea.

Finance Committee—James Burke, Patrick O'Malley, Edward White, and W. H. Collins.

A letter was handed the chairman from the Waddell Grays, tendering the services of the company as an escort to participate in and public demonstration of honor to the exiles should they visit Louisville, and thanks therefor were heartily returned.

CAPTAIN FRANK MAGUIRE

was called, and responded in his usual felicitous manner. Recently a large body of distinguished exiles have reached our shores. But these men are not all. This land is covered all over with the brave Irish exiles. There is something in the history of O'Donovan Rossa and Burke, and their compatriots, which deserves especial honor at our hands. They are the exponents of the principles which had their birth over seven hundred years ago.

He did not thank England for this show of liberality in releasing these men from prison. She sees the scepter is slipping from her grasp, and now, in the hour of her humiliation and adversity, she turns to the men who have ever covered her banners with glory.

PAT BANNON

took the speaker's stand and was warmly applauded throughout. This young man gives promise of a brilliant future, judging by his soul-stirring remarks last night. He portrayed English policy toward Ireland in glowing words that brought down the house. England, said he, has landed Mazzini, she has feted Kossuth, but, if a man dared raise his voice in behalf of martyred Ireland, he was at once led to the block, or died on the scaffold. I think of the poor Irish people and my heart bleeds for them. My father first saw the light of day on her sacred soil, and oh! I sometimes think what must have been his emotions as he stood on the deck and looked through his tears at the sweet land of Erin for the last time:

Oh! Erin, dear country, I know that I love thee,
And I can't tell you how it affects me to part,
For I'm true as the sun that is shining above thee,
While I bid you farewell with a sad, breaking heart.

CAPT. BOLAND

made one of the most eloquent speeches of the occasion. It was full of fire and genius from beginning to end. He thought the day of retribution was coming for England—Russia, as we see by the telegraph, has gotten every demand she made. The Irish are a different people, altogether, from the English—we are a different race, and reach civilization by different paths, but none the less noble.

Speeches were also made by Mr. John McAteer, Col. Charles Gill and others, after which contributions were taken up, and the audience gave liberally, scarcely any giving less than $5, and several $15. Altogether, it was the most spirited, orderly and determined meeting we have ever attended.

END OF THE WORLD.

Interview With a Red-Whiskered Man.

Sitting quietly at his desk yesterday evening, smoking the pipe of sweet forgetfulness, a local editor was startled from his reverie by the approach of a gentleman from behind, who laid the weight of his dexter on the itemizer's shoulder, and asked in deep, sepulchral tones:

"Is the chief editor in?"

He was quietly informed that the chief editor was out—probably attending a vestry meeting or something of that sort.

"I came to let him know the world has come to and end," added the spectre.

The room whirled round like a spinning-jinny. The local jumped from his chair, ran to the window, and looked out to see if the end had got to Louisville. Staggering back he gasped out—where? and gazed vacantly at the news editor, fearing to see old Sooty come in and take him off bodily and at once. A misty curtain came over his eyes, and the roar as of many waters was in his ears. There stood the messenger. He could not be dreaming. A profusion of red whiskers streamed from his chin; his eyebrows, turned upside down, long and fiery, were like a twist of scorpions made "to devour the wicked from off the earth, and the needy from among men."

"Yes," put in the hobgoblin, "the end of the world has come. It has been here since June, 1870."

Ah, the happy assurance of that last sentence! The startled listener was not at the first of it, then, and realized that, if partaking of the refreshments of the Dominican Fair, and other luxuries, was the beginning of the end, he could, perhaps, get through with what was left of it. And just then a big, burly, matter-of-fact citizen came to his relief with the following:

Citizen—Well, sir, I pronounce you a humbug.

Messenger—And you are a heathen, sir.

Citizen—Such men as you are ought to be run out of the city. You are a perfect blasphemer, sir.

Messenger—And an ignoramus of your stripe ought to be in the asylum for weaklings.

Citizen—I'll give you five dollars to go to *my* house with your pamphlets. I'll make you think the world is coming to an end sure enough.

End or no end, here was such a difference of opinion on the subject, that we took advantage of what the lawyers term "a reasonable doubt," and resumed our pipe. Peace being, with some difficulty, restored, the man with the eyebrows resumed, turning to us:

"Does your paper circulate in Paris?"

We assured him we sent daily a large bundle of the COURIER-JOURNAL to the benighted denizens of that beleagured city—by balloon.

"Then," said he, "you owe it to humanity to warn the people there that the city is to be utterly destroyed in a short time. Warn them to flee from the wrath to come. It goes to London, too?"

We nodded assent.

"Would you object to advising Queen Victoria of a few matters?"

We replied that we would take great pleasure in advising the Queen; that, in fact, she often consulted us in matters of governmental policy, and we felt in duty bound to keep her posted.

"Then tell her to dispossess the Turks of the Holy Sepulchre, for the millenium sets in to-morrow. Jerusalem will become the center of all earthly government before the end of the present year. Wickedness has ceased; the Pope's power is gone; not one stone will be left upon the other in Paris—you will see. Two years ago my pamphlet foretold that Paris would fall the day it did fall—see page 15. Miller is a humbug; I, Irvin Moore, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, am the true prophet, and beside me there is none other. Good day, sir; good day, sir!"

He threw his pamphlet on our desk, and left—left an odor of brimstone in the air, a vision of fiery eye-brows brandished over a pair of deep-set eyes, of long, red beard sweeping down like the fiery tail of a pestilence-foreboding comet—in our mind.

Do we sleep?—do we dream?
Is visions about?
Is Mr. Irvine Moore a failure?

Or is such wickedness as the Cincinnati railroad, Sam McKee, the Radical party and Grant's relations really played out?

GRACE CHURCH.

The Early Completion of a Beautiful Edifice.

For a number of years past the congregation of Grace church have been using what is now their lecture room for divine worship, but within the last two years have erected a large church edifice upon the lot surrounding the old building. This new church has been built under the pastorate of the present deacon, Rev. L. P. Tschefaly, who deserves much praise for his attention to the enterprise as it progressed slowly and surely to its completion. The architecture is, in the main, of the Gothic school, the interior and all of the appointments being of an elaborate character and handsomely finished. The ceilings are done in blue and gold and the walls rough cast, the whole presenting as beautiful an interior as any church in the city. Wm. S. Redin, Esq., as architect, designed and superintended the building, and the workmanship throughout reflects great credit on the mechanics employed upon it. While all the members of the congregation share in the honor due to the enterprise, special thanks are returned by the rector to Capt. Silas F. Miller for the untiring zeal and energy displayed by him in working for the new church from its earliest inception to its present degree of completion. Grace church will be opened for worship February 16th next for the first time. A large number of the dignitaries of the Episcopal ministry will be present at the opening exercises, among whom are Bishops Quintard, of Tennessee, and the Bishop of Illinois. A cordial invitation is extended to the public in general to be present on this interesting occasion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE "hog fever" broke out fresh at Station No. 4 yesterday.

D. T. MONSARRAT, an old citizen of this city, died in Memphis on Wednesday last.

THE Collector of Internal revenue declines to allow the newspapers to publish the "stamp list" hereafter.

A BEAUTIFUL waltz, "Driven from Home," by Dressler, has reached us from the store of Mr. Will S. Hays.

JOHN CONNELLY, a drayman, fell from his dray, at the corner of Twenty-seventh and High streets, yesterday morning, breaking an arm.

IN the City Court yesterday, J. H. Kimball, charged with bigamy or polygamy, was discharged upon motion of the prosecuting attorney.

JOE. BOWMAN, under indictment for murder, made a motion for a change of venue in the Circuit Court yesterday, which was overruled.

STATION No. 2 last night had W. H. Bristow, a suspected felon; Fred Stone, charged with stealing clothing; and Fred. Hibbitt, for drunkenness.

CALEB H. BROWN yesterday instituted suit for divorce against Maria A. Brown on grounds of abandonment. The parties were married in Madison, Ind., in 1855.

THE meeting of the Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association will be held in the basement of St. Paul's Episcopal Church Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

STAR of Hope Lodge of Good Templars, at the corner of Clay and Main streets, will this afternoon organize a "Band of Hope," composed of young persons between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

PAROQUETTE SPRINGS, near Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, have been purchased by Colonel Whitcomb, of Crab Orchard Springs, and will probably be opened for the reception of visitors in a short time.

THE Jo. Bunce Hook and Ladder Fire Company inaugurated their new sleeping apartments with a big "set out" last night. Dr. Krack presented the company with a fine bible, accompanied with a pleasant speech.

A BRAKEMAN on train No. 9, South-bound over the L. and N. railroad, on Friday night, was struck behind the left ear by a large stone, thrown by some unprincipled person beside the track, near Old Deposit.

WE have seen the programme of Mons. and Mad. Mueller's annual exhibition of fancy dancing at Masonic Temple on the 17th inst., and it is certainly a very attractive one. The festival promises to be brilliant beyond comparison.

JOHN HEITZ, charged with the murder of Geo. Lobstein, and incarcerated since the 14th of March last, was yesterday released on bail in the sum of $2,000, Henry Diebel, A. Seabold, John Crooks and J. H. Case becoming his bondsmen.

WE publish this morning an advertisement of Mr. A. Rammers, Tax Receiver, which embraces a lengthy list of property to be sold on account of delinquent tax-payers. Those interested would do well to give the matter their attention.

ABOUT dusk last evening a party of negro and white boys engaged in a rock-war on Twelfth street, near Walnut. After several windows had been broken and heads slightly bled, officer Glass put in an appearance and quelled the disturbance.

IF the Fenian prisoners at New York know which side their bread is buttered on they will accept the hospitality tendered them last night by the Irishmen of Louisville. We hope they will come while the Dominican fair is going on, and help us to put away those Limerick hanches.

THE evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mathew Shanahan, for murder, closed yesterday evening, and instructions submitted. The argument will be made Monday—General Humphrey Marshall and Col. Phil. Lee for the State, and Major Kinney and Mr. A. H. Field for the defense.

A MAN, partially intoxicated, entered the house of Mrs. Webb, on Grayson street, near Fourteenth, yesterday afternoon, and made improper advances to that lady. She seized an old-fashioned steel rat-trap that was lying upon a window-sill, and dealt him a powerful blow over the right eye, cutting the figure 8 in an artistic manner. He was afterward kicked out.

SPENCER LEW LAWRENCE.

He Proves to be from Bowling Green.

The little waif done up in jeans and brass buttons—Master Spencer Lew Lawrence—"nine years old Christmas," who drifted into our city on the Bowling Green train Monday night, left yesterday evening, in company with J. W. Creal, of Hammondville, Hart county, Ky., that gentleman having seen the notice in the papers, and consented to adopt the little fellow and take care of him. He had become greatly attached to Lieut. Shelley, of the police, at whose house he has been staying since his arrival, and declared, on starting with Mr. Creal, that he did not want to stay with any one but Lieut. Shelley, and only agreed to go when told that "aunt Lucy Johnson" lived in that neighborhood.

Lieut. Shelley so enlisted Master Spencer's confidence that he made a straightforward revelation of his history, confessing that his first story was put into his mouth by the man who sent him off, and who threatened to "have him placed in jail and hung" if he ever told it otherwise.

The statement that a preacher by the name of Love had put him on the train turns out to be untrue, as also that he lived in Tennessee. His mother and a little sister four years of age are living in Bowling Green, in a house rented of one Mr. Lemons. He at last confessed that it was John Johnson, of Bowling Green, who had sent him away, for what purpose is best known to John Johnson. We learn his mother was once—and may be now—a very respectable lady, and supports her family by sewing. "Aunt Lucy Johnson" is a public character of this city, and it is well for the little fellow that he fell into better hands. He has an uncle who is pilot on the steam tug R. E. Lee, at New Orleans, and speaks of one Ed. Lucas, "who stays at the pork-house" in Bowling Green, where John Johnson professes to be a private watchman.

The portions of his story, as published in our issue of Wednesday, are in the main correct. He seemed very timid about revealing the fact that he had been made to tell a false story, and stands in mortal fear that John Johnson may follow him up and hang him if he ever learns that his instructions have not been fully obeyed. He was much surprised that Lieutenant Shelley should put anything into his coffee, and seemed to be a perfect stranger to sugar and cream. Are our Bowling Green friends acquainted with the little straggler?

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ Probably in no city in the Union are there more certain signs of progress in business circles than in Louisville at the present time. Our city has gradually arisen from its sloth, and on every side can be seen evidences of the rapid strides it is making towards becoming the metropolis of the Southwest. Among the business houses of comparatively recent date the firm of Magens & Co. (formerly Speed, Magens & Co.) is conspicuous. Starting in an humble way in 1865, it has built up a business of which many a house of older growth would feel proud.

Anticipating the rapid increase in the wants of the trade, this firm has shown its enterprise by enlarging its working capacity, and is fully prepared to meet any demands that may be made upon it. In addition to their spacious warehouse on Third street (No. 73), Messrs. Magens & Co. have leased the three-story building, No. 107 Market street, for many years occupied by Williams & Co., and afterwards by Brobston & Co. This will be used as a shop and factory, devoted exclusively to the plumbing, steam and gas fitting business. New and improved machinery, run by steam power, will be introduced, affording facilities for doing all work in a prompt and efficient manner. The determination of this firm to do thoroughly and well whatever may be given them to do, has earned for them an enviable reputation. The proprietors have endeavored to secure the most skillful and reliable workmen in every department, and have in their employ some of the finest mechanics in the country. Particular attention is paid to steam heating, a comparatively new feature in Louisville, and in this they stand unrivaled, having engaged the best steam-fitter in the West. A specialty is also made of bronzing, gilding and silver-plating, and they have the most accomplished artist in this line to be found west of New York. In the plumbing and gas-fitting department a well-trained corps of efficient workmen are employed, the character of whose work is a sufficient guarantee of their skill. We would cordially recommend persons having work to do in the plumbing steam or gas-fitting line, to give Messrs. Magens & Co. a call.

☞ The sensation of the week, and, we may say, the literary event of the season, will be Miss Kate Field's lecture at Weisiger Hall Wednesday evening. Miss Field is a beautiful lady, and one of the best writers and lecturers of the day, and her "Charles Dickens" is said to be her best effort.

MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Roll of Honor for Five Weeks.

Below will be found the names of those students who are entitled to the honors of their respective classes for the period of five weeks ending Thursday, February 2, 1871:

Belles Lettres—Senior Class, G. Alexander, E. J. McDermott, J. T. A. Baker; Junior Class, T. E. Tracy; Sophomore Class, C. A. Davies, J. M. Hagan, W. W. Thum; Freshman Class, S. T. Applegate; Fifth Class, Wm. Dumeyer, W. F. Purdy, E. Shepard, W. E. Ryan, James Cox.

Latin—Senior Class, G. Alexander; Junior Class, S. Sale; Sophomore Class, P. Alexander, Jacob Bloom, Isaac Dinkelspiel, J. M. Hagan and W. W. Thum; Freshman Class, P. Hinzen, A. H. Jackson, E. A. Klein; Fifth Class, E. Shepard, Wm. McDowell Bent, W. L. Jackson.

Greek—Senior Class, G. Alexander; Junior Class, S. Sale; Sophomore Class, P. Alexander, Isaac Dinkelspiel, W. W. Thum; Freshman Class, P. Hinzen, A. H. Jackson, E. A. Klein.

Pure Mathematics—Senior Class, G. Alexander, Jas. McCullough, E. H. McDermott and J. G. Venable; Junior Class, S. Sale; Sophomore Class, C. A. Davies, W. W. Thum, T. E. Tracy and P. Alexander; Freshman Class, P. Hinzen, E. A. Klein, A. H. Jackson, G. T. Wood, L. Wolf and E. T. Woolfolk; Fifth Class, W. L. Jackson and W. M. McKown.

Chemistry and Technology—Senior Class, G. Alexander, J. T. A. Baker, Jas. McCullough, E. H. McDermott; Junior Class, S. Sale, B. F. Frishe; Sophomore Class, A. W. Cornwall, G. H. Schaffer; Freshman Class, S. T. Applegate, P. W. Allen, J. A. Haldeman, H. Owen, L. S. Rosenbaum, J. W. Shallcross.

German—Senior Class, James McCullough, E. H. McDermott; Junior Class, S. Sale; Sophomore Class, J. M. Hagan, C. A. Davies, W. W. Thum; Freshman Class, P. Hinzen, E. A. Klein, and A. H. Jackson; Fifth Class, W. Creighton, A. Rauchfuss, W. L. Jackson, Chas. Schimelpfenig, James Cox, W. E. Ryan, W. Ratell, and F. Gernett.

French—Senior Class, G. Alexander; Junior Class, S. Sale; Sophomore Class, J. M. Hagan, and C. A. Davies; Freshman Class, P. Hinzen, E. A. Klein.

General Department—G. Alexander, J. T. A. Baker, James McCullough; Junior Class, W. W. Badger, T. E. Tracy; Sophomore Class, P. Alexander, E. A. Hewett, W. W. Wood; Freshman Class, L. D. Brandeis, P. Hinzen, A. H. Jackson, C. A. Miller, E. T. Woolfolk; Fifth Class, W. F. Dumeyer, Geo. Hebel, J. W. Huber, W. L. Jackson, H. C. B. Rauchfuss, W. E. Ryan, W. J. Richardson, H. C. Smith, and E. Shepard.

W. N. McDONALD, Principal.
A. C. RUCKER, Rec. Sec.

CITY FEATURES.

The Beautiful Weather

of last week made business lively in the photograph and fine-art galleries of the city. We visited Klauber's rooms yesterday afternoon, and found them crowded with ladies and gentlemen engaged in admiring the beautiful specimens in his reception-room, and patiently awaiting their turn in the operating room to sit for a "Rembrandt." He turns out only first-class work, and his "Rembrandts" have become deservedly popular.

Building Lots

at low prices and accommodating terms, variously located, on First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Walnut, Chestnut, Madison, Brook, and Oak streets. Some of the above are very choice and desirably situated. All have perfect titles, and the taxes paid to 1872.

I wish to realize on a portion of this property as soon as possible, and can accommodate as to quantity, terms, &c. Apply from 11 to 3 o'clock at 64 Jefferson street, up stairs. H. W. WILKES.

☞ Miss Kate Field will deliver her popular lecture on "Charles Dickens—Author, Actor, Man," at Weisiger Hall, Wednesday evening. Reserved seats for sale at D. P. Faulds' music store.

The Ladies are Invited

to examine the combs, brushes, toys, balls, jet jewelry, nursery sheeting, children's bibs, door-mats, &c., AT THE RUBBER GOODS HOUSE. Janney & Perry.

Ladies Linen Collars.

New styles at lowest prices at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

Children's Carriages,

wholesale and retail, at Janney & Perry's.

☞ From 25 to 150 per cent. saved by having your portraits, photographs and every thing in that line made at the second gallery below Fourth on Main street. Then you always get the very best, by patronizing J. C. Elrod.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects amongst his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

Traveling Satchels and Tourists,

wholesale and retail, at Janney & Perry's.

To Real Estate Sellers.

We will issue our second "Real Estate Circular" about the first of March next. Persons having property to sell can have the same advertised free of charge by registering it for sale in our office before the 20th inst. Buckel & Shaffer, 266 West Market street.

Rubber Jet and Imitation Jet Jewelry,

a splendid assortment, at Janney & Perry's.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that, after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. LAVE JOSEPH, JUDGE PRO TEM.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

Lizzie Price, drunkenness; fined $10 and bond in $200 for six months.
Enoch Pohl, same; fined $20.
Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, peace warrant; continued.
Wm. Bruce, suspected felon; continued.
Ellen Kinsman, drunkenness; continued.
Tim Shehan and Chas. Ludlow, same; discharged.
Bud Walker, shooting S. Newman; continued.
C. B. Garde, larceny; continued.
Ben Mills, cutting H. Trabue; discharged.
Maggie Taylor, larceny; bond in $100.
Louis Middleton, assault; discharged.
John Harris, malicious cutting; discharged.
J. H. Kimball, bigamy; discharged.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth, by Sallie Cole vs. W. Cole, on bastardy; defendant recognized in two cases in the sum of $250 each, with Alfred Cobb as surety for appearance next Tuesday.

George Vissman, qualified as Notary Public for Jefferson county.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company vs. W. J. Gray; motion and grounds filed for a new trial by plaintiff.

James Miller, Jeff. Conner and James Malone, appointed commissioners to appraise the estate of James Corn.

Catherine Vaughn vs. A. L. Vorhies; report of commissioner filed and approved.

Gaar vs. Kerlin; deed acknowledged by commissioner, approved and ordered to be recorded.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

W. J. Horstman vs. Dora Shultz; defendant's motion to file exhibit and amended answer sustained, and plaintiff excepts.

Same vs. Same; leave given plaintiff to withdraw account sued on by leaving copy.

Sallie E. Bruce, executrix, &c., vs. W. H. Conder, et al.; assigned to March 31st for trial.

Louisville Commercial Company vs. J. J. McBride; assigned to March 24th for trial.

H. G. Davis vs. W. E. Snoddy; answer and exhibit filed, and assigned to 3d April.

Joseph Waschle vs. Billings & Driesbach, Benedict Gerardet vs. Same; Driesbach filed answer in both cases, and assigned to April 3d for trial.

Carpenter, Hamilton & Co. vs. Hopkins & Higgins; defendant, Hopkins, filed his answer herein, and cause assigned to April 4th for trial.

Barbers' Aid Society vs. Wm. Stizell et al; dismissed, settled.

Savings Bank of Louisville vs. Brown & Buchanan; assigned to April 4th for trial.

Edward Harris vs. Robert S. Kirk et al.; judgment $500 against defendants Dennis & Wayman, for plaintiff, and verdict for defendant Young against plaintiff, and plaintiff excepts. Plaintiff also moved for a new trial as to Young, and motion assigned to Saturday next for hearing.

Bowser & Kidd vs. Owen McDonald et al.; plaintiff's motion for new trial overruled, and plaintiff excepts; two weeks time allowed plaintiff to file bill of exceptions.

Reed & Sperry vs. Jackson & May; defendant's motion to vacate attachment sued out herein overruled, and defendant excepts.

Wm. Campbell vs. R. J. Elliott; petition dismissed as to the contested portion of the debt; the costs divided between the plaintiff and defendant, and both except.

Adam Exner vs. Joseph Wahl et al.; plaintiff's motion for judgment overruled.

Donations to the Baptist Orphans' Home.

The Board of Managers would gratefully acknowledge the following donations:

Mrs. Woodbury, 3 lbs. quick yeast, lot half-worn clothing; a friend, 1 load of stove-wood; Walton & Bro., large assortment of crockery; Mrs. Han, 1 bbl apples; Miss Annie Stewart, 1 pair shoes; a friend, 2 silver watches, 1 gold fob chain and trinkets; Arthur Peter, lot of medicines, 10 lbs. washing soda; E. B. Nugent, 43 yards sheeting; Mrs. A. Gowdy, 2 prs. stockings; Effie Duncan, 1 puzzle, lot of half-worn clothing, 1 lb. candy, 1 yard calico; 1 yard cotton; her nurse, 1 toy tea-set, calico, and lot of half-worn clothing; the Misses Caperton, a basket of cakes; Mrs. Shrader, 2 lbs. gingerbread; Mrs. E. Stratton, 1 sacque; Mrs. M. J. Harding, 10 yds. calico; J. W. Seaton, 6 cakes palm soap; C. G. Smith, 12 lbs. coffee; a friend, kindling wood; A. B. Hewett, 18¾ lbs. veal, 2 turkeys; Mrs. Bolla, 10 yards calico; Speckman & Dix, hardware; Clark Smith, large baking oven; Daily & Co., hardware; A. McBride, hardware; Mrs. Boles, 2 cooked hams; W. P. Harvey, $55 25; Miss Meyrick and friend, 3 new dresses; solicited by Mrs. Shrader and Mrs. Harding, $7; C. Traffles, 2 cakes of soap; Mr. Stella, 4 pairs socks; Mrs. Straus, 5 yards sheeting; Thomas McShane, 10 yards sheeting; a friend, 1 bedstead; a friend, new bedstead; a friend, 1 coal shovel; Arthur Peter, 1 dozen boxes bluing; Mr. Wedkind, 20 lbs. coffee; D. Marshall, 1 dozen pairs shoes; Mr. Burkhart, 1 dozen worsted capes; Mrs. Lawrence Smith, 16 lbs. beef; Mrs. Little, 2 pairs stockings; Mr. Chas. Gheens, 1 large china bowl; W. H. Newkirk, 3 lbs. butter.

FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

University of the Public Schools.

At a special meeting held by the Senior Class, the following resolutions (expressing their sincere regret at the departure of Prof. E. M. Murch) were adopted:

WHEREAS, Professor E. M. Murch, who for years has successively filled the chairs of Natural Science and Applied Mathematics in this school, having accepted the principalship of the Frankfort High School, will in a short time leave us to enter upon the duties of that office, therefore,

Resolved, That while we congratulate those who may henceforth enjoy the benefit of his learning, we receive information of his intended departure with feelings of unfeigned regret and reluctantly acquiesce in giving him up.

That, in the dissolution of his association with us, we have lost not only an able and in all respects an accomplished teacher, but a kind friend and counsellor, who was ever ready to help us over our difficulties and to give us precious advice which will benefit and bless us in all the relations of life.

That, wherever his lot may be cast in all his after life, we hope the same usefulness and success may attend his efforts which have rendered grateful and memorable to us all his connection with this school.

That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Professor Murch and to the COURIER-JOURNAL for publication.

J. G. VENABLE, }
G. ALEXANDER, } Committee.
J. McCOLLOUGH, }
ALBERT A. STOLL, Secretary.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending February 4, 1871:

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4, 1871.

Bronchitis	1	Old age	1
Broncho pneumonia	2	Pneumonia	4
Cancer	2	Premature birth	1
Consumption	6	Scrofula	1
Convulsion	1	Stillborn	3
Croup	2	Trismus	1
Enteritis	1	Typhoid pneumonia	1
Measles	1	Unknown	4
Total			32
SEX.			
Male	15	Female	17
COLOR.			
White	22	Black	10
AGE.			
Under 3 years	12	3 to 6 years	5
6 to 10 years	1	10 to 20 years	2
20 to 30 years	2	30 to 40 years	
40 to 50 years	2	50 to 60 years	4
60 to 70 years	3	70 and over	1
NATIVITY.			
America	24	Ireland	3
Germany	4	England	1
Number of deaths in	Eastern District		14
" " "	Western "		18
Without medical attention			5

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

Killed.

On Friday night a negro man named Charley Wallace fell from a south-bound freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Shepherdsville, and received a complicated fracture of both legs, making amputation necessary. Drs. Birkhead and McKay, of Shepherdsville, amputated the limbs and did all in their power to save the life of the sufferer, but death came to his relief about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the Shepherdsville depot.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

Louisville's Opportunity.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Your correspondent Tax-payer, in his last public appearance, is jubilant. He takes up a misstatement concerning certain counties in Tennessee and ventilates it thoroughly, writing two letters in your valuable paper on the subject. This misstatement, made by Progress, was the result of a misconception as to the route of the proposed road to Chattanooga. We submit, however, that this matter is immaterial. Tax-payer did well to ventilate this misstatement. This is just what the real friends of Louisville's interest and of the Chattanooga road want. They desire only a fair and full investigation of the matter. They are not a moneyed ring. Their object is not public pillage or private advancement, and, least of all, do they desire to thrust Louisville into an impossible and expensive enterprise. Tax-payer appears to much better advantage in such a role than in his singular attempts to show that Louisville needs no more railroad facilities, and that she can invest her public money to better purpose than in a successful railroad enterprise.

But let us examine Tax-payer's major premise. He says that it will cost $12,000,000 to build a road from Louisville to Chattanooga. The distance between these two points is about 255 miles. This statement of the distance is correct, as is furnished us by John C. Brodhead, engineer of the C. and O. railroad, and Mr. Falconnet, of Lebanon, Tennessee, a leading engineer, and one perfectly familiar with the lower part of the route. Now, this would make the proposed road cost nearly $50,000 per mile, which is a large and indeed extravagant estimate. But Tax-payer insists, in his wisdom, that, before we attempt to build this road, we must show his sum, $12,000,000, in cash. The friends of this road are free to admit that this is impossible, and as free to declare that it is not necessary in order to build the road. It is a rare thing in the history of railroads to see the actual sum necessary for the completion of a road furnished by subscription. Tax-payer knows this, for he is too good a friend of the Louisville and Nashville road not to have learned this much from its history.

This proposition, we assert, may be affirmed with certainty, that if sufficient funds can be raised to complete the gradation and masonry of the road bed, money for putting on the superstructure and rolling stock can then be easily obtained by mortgage. In short, that to insure the success of a road, where the road is a necessity, its friends have only to furnish means sufficient to complete the graduation and masonry. The friends of the road to Chattanooga should not then be called on to show more than enough capital to do this work, nor should their scheme be considered Utopian because they are unable to furnish every dollar of Tax-Payer's extravagant estimate.

But let us look at the ordinance before the Council. A consolidation is therein proposed of the Cumberland and Ohio, and the Louisville and Chattanooga from Taylorsville, in Spencer county, to the State line. A majority of the directors of the roads thus consolidated, are to live in Louisville. The C. & O. R. R. is to furnish $2,000,000, and Louisville $2,000,000; this fund is to be expended in constructing the road to the State line, and the balance, if there be any, is to be used in extending the road to Chattanooga. The two companies are to enter into a contract. The matter is then to be referred to the Council, and after their approval, to be summitted to the people. Tax-payer appears to be ignorant of these conditions, and wishes the "mysterious connection" explained. Let him refer to the ordinance. Now as to the State aid in Tennessee. Without referring to Tax-payer's lamentations about our ignorance of the Tennessee railroad laws, and of the charter of the road which we humbly advocate, I will make a statement which Tax-payer can have verified by applying to the President or any Director of the C. & O. R. R. The Legislature of Tennessee gave a charter to the Danville and McMinnville Railroad Company. This road was to have been built partly on the line of our proposed road, and runs fifty-eight miles of the whole distance, and this road has State aid granted it. This company proposed to consolidate, if, indeed, the consolidation has not been perfected, with the Cumberland and Ohio, or what would be, should Louisville act wisely, the Louisville and Chattanooga road. Now, we have the written statement of General Biddle, President of the Danville and McMinnville Railroad Company, to the effect that this road has State aid. Tax-payer will see that his talk about our "ignorance" of the laws of Tennessee does not apply. We have also the assurance of Biddle and other prominent men that these counties, whose poverty so troubles Tax-payer, will subscribe $1,000,000 to our road. We can then make these figures:

Amount subscribed in Ky	$4,000,000
State aid of Tenn., for 58 miles	580,000
County subscription, Tenn.	1,000,000
Total assets	$5,580,000

Estimating the cost of the whole 250 miles at $16,000 per mile (which is the estimate of Mr. Brodhead who has already surveyed one-half of the route,) we will find the cost of grading to be $4,000,000.

Now we say to Tax-payer, raise what objections you please to the statements, but let this be done in a fair spirit and in accordance with Louisville's interest. If Tax-payer does not like the ordinance, let him change it rather than condemn the enterprize. If he thinks that the gift will be an absolute gift, and will endanger the city's money, let him insist that it be made conditionally, and not to be until estimates have been made and the building of the road has been shown practicable.

Tax-payer calls on the friends of the Chattanooga road to show their resources, and says they have been inactive. This can never be done unless Louisville acts. So soon as Louisville will show herself willing to assist this enterprise, its friends will show their hands. But until Louisville does act the road must stand at a dead lock. By all means—unless our merchants think, like Tax-payer, that we need no further railroad connections—let us act immediately.

It would be well to understand the position of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad. It is a great mistake to suppose they come as beggars. Mr. Smith made the proposition to the Council at the earnest solicitation of some of our leading business men. This road, indeed, has every prospect of success. It has received the most liberal support in Kentucky and Tennessee. There are at present several contractors who will soon submit their proposals to the company's executive committee. One hundred miles of the road have already been surveyed, and this portion will be put under contract by the last of March. They are not beggars of Louisville. They may be made her valuable allies, or formidable enemies.

But there is another reason why our Council should view this ordinance with favor. Cincinnati is showing the most desperate energy about her Southern railroad. Indeed, she is bound to have a Southern road, and will have one, by foul or fair means. If her pet charter is defeated, she will take control of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad and build it, for the road is nearly as direct as her wished-for line, and its respectable strength will not fail to commend it to our Cincinnati brethren. But suppose, on the other hand, that Cincinnati shall obtain her pet charter, or an unobjectionable charter (which she can have for the asking), and shall build a road through Central Kentucky. In the first of these alternatives, it would be Louisville's vital interest to forestall Cincinnati, and, by controlling the C. & O R. R., prevent her from obtaining material benefit therefrom. In the second alternative, when Cincinnati would have her road to Chattanooga, Louisville would be forced to have a competing line.

Does it not, then, appear to Louisville's interest to seize the opportunity presented for building a road to Chattanooga?

Our City Fathers should look this matter fairly and squarely in the face. It is a grave question, and will have great influence on the future of Louisville. They should beware lest their virtuous eyes may be filled with dust, raised by powerful cliques and rings. PROGRESS.

The Chattanooga Road—Practicability of the Scheme—Some of "Tax-payers" Errors.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

My attention has been called to the articles published in your paper of the 1st and 2d insts., signed "Tax-payer," and upon reading them it occurs to me that he has mistaken his signature, for evidently somebody is being taxed to pay for the writing of those articles, and he should sign himself Tax Receiver; besides he seems to be of an inquiring mind, and upon the principle that one good turn deserves another I will ask him if he is not employed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad?

He states that no survey of the line to Chattanooga has been made; to which I will answer that the route has been more than once reconnoitered to Taylorsville and from that point to Chattanooga; the entire line has been surveyed by two engineers, one in Kentucky and the other in Tennessee, who stand as high as any in their profession, and what is a little remarkable the most practicable route for the location of this road from the Kentucky line south of Burksville to Chattanooga is the choicest and most direct. The entire distance being two hundred and fifty-five miles, and not 280 or 300, and instead of running on mountain tops, as he states, through these "poverty stricken" counties, that the route is through Cumberland mountain, directly south of Sparta, by way of Brush creek into Sequatchee Valley, and the heaviest grade does not exceed seventy feet to the mile.

In "Tax-Payer's" article of the 1st instant he gives the counties through which this road will run, leaving out Marion, which is in the line; and, although the road is proposed to run through the end of that county, and not by its county seat, prominent and influential gentlemen of that county state that theirs, as all other Tennessee counties on the line, are all alive for the road and willing to tax themselves to the utmost extent. Why didn't Tax-payer state that, under the present laws of Tennessee, counties are allowed to tax themselves fifteen per cent., not on real estate alone, but upon all taxable property, and are allowed to vote this tax every six months if they see proper, and that this will greatly increase the amount to be taxed.

Tax-payer speaks of charters and constitutions as though he wrote by the book, and asks, "Have Progress and his friends been asleep all the while?" He certainly must have been asleep when he undertook to read up this subject, and I will state for his information and to correct his misrepresentations that under the new Constitution of Tennessee the Southwestern railroad (McMinnville to Danville) is allowed State aid to the extent of $10,000 per mile. When the State aid law was abolished, this road was excepted through the influence of the friends of the L. and C. G. T. R. R., and that this exception was obtained from the fact that private subscriptions to the company had been expended in grading the road between McMinnville and Sparta before the war, and which private subscriptions were obtained with the understanding on the part of the subscribers that the State of Tennessee would grant aid. This Southwestern road has never obtained any State bonds from Tennessee until within the past year, and, consequently, is not a defaulting road, besides I have a letter from the President of that road, written several months ago and since the passage of the act abolishing State aid to other roads, and the adoption of the new constitution, in which he states he had just drawn $94,000 of Tennessee bonds to be used on his line between McMinnville and Sparta. The Louisville and Chattanooga road is proposed to run on the line of the south-western road in Tennessee, from the Kentucky line to Sparta, and this latter road proposes to consolidate or transfer, which it can do under its charter, whatever stock it may have subscribed to it to the L. and C. G. T. road. By a recent act of the Tennessee Legislature, the defaulting roads of that State are to be sold and State bonds taken in payment, which will retire a large portion of their debt, and the bonds which are now worth sixty cents on the dollar greatly enhanced in value; hence by the time the L. and C. G. T. road can be built to the State line, the bonds which it can obtain from Tennessee, it is reasonable to suppose, will be worth seventy-five to eighty cents, if not more, and can be applied to its use for fifty-eight miles, half the distance from the Kentucky line to Chattanooga. At Sparta the L. and C. G. T. road will connect with that part of the Southwestern road now being built from McMinnville to Sparta. Thence by the McMinnville and Manchester and Winchester and Alabama roads to Fayetteville, which two roads, I am informed, a wealthy corporation will soon control and straighten, besides completing the line to Decatur, Alabama, thus giving Louisville, when the L. and C. G. T. railroad is completed to Sparta, another and competing line to Decatur, from which point we will have competition by the Memphis and Charleston road to Memphis and Arkansas; also to Montgomery, Ala., by the North and South road now being built, which will connect with lines of road already built to Southern and Central Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. There are two other lines also being built to Decatur—one from Griffin, Ga., and the other from Opelika, Ala., both of which will also give competition to Alabama, Middle and Southern Georgia. The North and South road will connect at Elyton, Ala., with the Alabama and Chattanooga road, now nearly constructed from Chattanooga to Meridian, Miss., from which place it is the intention of its builders to extend it to New Orleans, the Louisiana Legislature having already subscribed $2,000,000 on that condition, and by this line Louisville will also have competition to New Orleans as soon as the Chattanooga road reaches Sparta.

Tax-payer and his friends of the Louisville and Nashville railroad seem to be terribly alarmed at the idea of building more railroads from Louisville South, but they do not take into consideration that in all kinds of business, including transportation, increased facilities increase business. For instance, many of our citizens will remember that, when the Short-line railroad and the Mississippi and Ohio connection were being built, it was generally remarked that the two older and longer lines, the Jeffersonville road and the mail-line of steamers, would be entirely cut off. The result proves the opposite, for the business of both of these lines has increased instead of diminishing. He also seems frightened at the idea of building a road which Cincinnati can tap at Taylorsville or at some other point. Did it ever occur to him that, if the Knoxville branch is completed, Cincinnati will be able to tap it at South Danville by extending or allowing, the Kentucky Central road to extend its line from Nicholasville only 28 miles. Oh, no; it's all right so long as it's ours; but you fellows who are suffering while we are growing rich must not be so presumptuous as to make a single complaint. We will have it all our own way, if we can make money, regardless of the interest of the city which projected, and by the loan of her credit succeeded by hard struggling in getting our road built.

The Cumberland and Ohio road proposes to transfer the stock of seven counties in Kentucky to the Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk road if the city will subscribe a similar sum; and if Louisville don't avail herself of this opportunity to build another line South, that road of itself will flank her, for it will surely be built by way of Lebanon, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama, making a shorter line to Nashville by seven miles than the present route from Cincinnati, and without break of bulk as the Short-line gauge now stands. COMPETITION.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 5.

C. W. Salter was taken to the county asylum yesterday.

The City Council meets to-morrow night in regular session.

The County Clerk issued only two marriage licenses last week.

There were four interments last week in the Northern Cemetery.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Geo. N. Ormsby and Mattie Faith.

City Council meets to-morrow night, when a bill will be introduced to create the office of City Judge.

The concert given by the scholars of the Vincennes-street M. E. Sabbath-school, last night, was a fine affair.

There will be in Wesley M. E. Church to-day a missionary meeting at 3 o'clock p. m., to be addressed by Mrs. Seymour, of Jeffersonville.

An Upper Spring-street blonde would like to find the father of her little blue-eyed cherub. He is said to have left for Pittsburg yesterday.

Judge Geo. A. Bicknell and R. J. Shaw, Prosecutor, leave for Lexington, Scott county, to-morrow to attend the Circuit Court at that place.

A complaint was filed yesterday against Frank Bowles for assault upon the person of Henry Gordon, on the Paoli pike, three miles from the city.

There will be a general conference meeting of the Spiritualists at the building on Lower Main street, opposite the Israel House, to night at 7 o'clock.

Street Commissioner McKenna has his force engaged in relaying the gutters at Upper Sixth and Water streets and in repairing the State street pike out as far as the toll-gate.

Mrs. Eliza C. Hudson, wife of James Hudson, who was recently drowned off the steamer Bigley, died of consumption yesterday morning. Up to the hour of her death she had not learned of the fate of her husband.

In the Mayor's Court, yesterday, Amos Fry was arraigned, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The defendant pleaded guilty, and the Mayor decided the case should be dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: James Lancaster to F. W. Benne, lot 58 Chartres street, plat 63, $157; Robert A. Lapsley to Simon Strobel, parts of lots 21 and 23, State street, $5,200.

The protracted meeting at Roberts Chapel will continue through the present week. There have been twenty-one accessions to the church since the meeting commenced. Rev. Thomas C. Danks will fill the pulpit at 10½ o'clock a. m. to-day.

Miss J. E. Thickstun, principal of the Upper Main-street school, and Miss Jennie Welvley, of the Upper Fourth-street school, who have both been sick with fever, are now convalescing, and hope to be with their scholars during the present week.

Hon. John M. Wilson and J. R. Bicknell, Esq., have been summoned to testify in the case of Hon. C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, charged with bigamy, before the Supreme Court of the United States holding Criminal Court in Washington, D. C.

The people of the First ward are becoming very impatient about the damages caused by the construction of the N. A. & C. R. R. through the city. We understand that as soon as Jesse J. Brown returns from New Orleans the appraising of damages will commence.

It is not likely the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line will adopt the new survey at Georgetown, which is known as the Crandall branch line, as the farmers on the original survey have given the company the right of way, while on the other they desire to be compensated for their land.

The evidence in the case of Schwartz & von Borries vs. Henry Crawford was concluded yesterday and the case submitted to the court, who will render a decision Saturday, Feb. 18. The arguments of the counsel will be submitted by briefs. There will be an oral argument at the same time in the case of the New Albany Insurance Company.

We learned from a gentleman from Crawford county, last evening, that Mr. Wm. McFall, who formerly resided in this city, but later in Crawford county, was murdered some two weeks ago on a plantation in Alabama, by a party of negroes. They were in his employ, and, for some fancied injury, waylaid him at night and murdered him. Our informant could give no particulars.

On Friday night some thief or thieves entered the barn of Mr. Howell Wells, who resides in this county, some five miles from the city, on the State-run road, and stole a fine set of double harness, a set of single harness, and a lot of gearing. They seemed to have had no need of the horses, as none of them were disturbed. The police are on the trail of the rascals, and they will probably be arrested.

Henry S. Perrette, president of the Board of County Commissioners, has introduced a proposition to the commissioners in reference to the management of the county asylum to farm out the inmates *per capita* at twenty-five cents a day for each one. Should the proposed change be made it will be to the interest of the new superintendent, whoever he may be, to starve the paupers of the county.

There was a man by the name of Nally, a watchman at the Glass Works, who entered his complaint in the police office yesterday against one Wesley Jones, who he alleges did on or about the 20th day of January run off with his wife, Alice A. Nally, and his daughter, Emma Nally. He says that about two years ago he left Louisville and removed to Bradford, Harrison county, Ind.; that Jones, with whom he was well acquainted, lived in Louisville at the same time. He came to this city and secured employment, and on his return to Bradford to bring his family to this city found that his whilom friend, Jones, had been there and carried off his wife, child, and all of his household furniture. Nally grieves not for the loss of his wife, but wants the aid of the police to recover his child and furniture.

Capt. George H. Austin, whose serious illness was made mention of yesterday, died at 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. Austin enlisted in the early part of the late war in the Second Kentucky Infantry (Federal). He was taken prisoner at Gauley Bridge, Virginia, and remained for some time a prisoner in Libby prison, at Richmond. He resigned his position in the army in 1863, being compelled to retire from the service on account of continued ill health. Capt. Austin has been engaged in business for a number of years, and won many friends by his strict integrity. He was a worthy member of the Centenary Church, and was also connected with New Albany Masonic Lodge. In his death New Albany has lost one of her best citizens. His funeral will take place from Centenary M. E. Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The citizens of New Providence, in Clark county, a little town some twenty miles from this city on the New Albany and Chicago road, are enjoying a sensation in regard to a prominent physician of that place, who sometime since left that village for the avowed purpose of making a trip through the sunny South to recuperate his physical man. During his absence a letter was received directed to a charming widow of that place. Through some mischance it fell into the hands of an old lady who gave it to her son to read. The missive was filled with the most endearing terms. The young man, eagerly devouring the contents, knowing for whom it was intended, made no delay in spreading the news, and it afforded a fine food for gossip among the neighbors. In the meantime the doctor returned, all unconscious of the carelessness of the postmaster, the widow still in constant attendance at the church of which she is a prominent member. Some friend kindly informed the doctor of the stories afloat concerning himself and the widow. The doctor has again disappeared, and citizens are anxiously awaiting the final result.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 7:50 p. m.
Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at 6 a. m.
Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:40 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
3:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11:20 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
4:45 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:56 P.M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
9 00 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P.M.
6:45 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr.... (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8 25 A.M.	..No. 13 Livingston Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P.M.
3 30 P.M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac.... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A.M.	..No. 13, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A.M.
2.20 P.M.	........No. 5, Express...... (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11 20 P.M.	...No. 7, Night Express.... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis........	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday),	10:45 P.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

☞ A lad in Bridgeport, Connecticut, had three fingers of his right hand taken off a few days since by a drop press in a brass shop. Looking upon his bleeding hand, the brave little fellow exclaimed: "I'll bet mother will cry when she sees that."

☞ Upon the wall of a class-room in the University of Edinburgh the late Sir William Hamilton left the following words: "There is nothing great on earth but man; there is nothing great in man but mind."

☞ At a recent wedding in Antrim, Maine, admission tickets were sold, and the audience in attendance behaved much the same as at a circus.

Heath, Smith & Co.

J. M. HEATH
T. L. SMITH

HEATH, SMITH & CO BLUE GRASS WHISKIES PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Dealers in

PURIFIED

HEATH, SMITH & CO OLD COPPER DISTILLED WHISKIES 1864. PURIFIED LOUISVILLE, KY.

29 FOURTH ST.
BETWEEN MAIN & RIVER,
Louisville, Ky.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7, 1870.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO., Louisville, Ky.:
A careful analysis of several samples of your whisky has established its purity. It is WELL PURIFIED from Fusil Oil, free from all poisons and other substances not essentially belonging to this class of liquors, as mild of taste and rich of flavor, which qualities recommend it to all in search of a PURE article of liquor for medicinal or other uses.
ENO SANDERS, Analytical Chemist.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9, 1869.

Messrs. HEATH, SMITH & CO.:
GENTLEMEN—I have submitted samples of your whiskies, selected by myself from your warehouse, to a careful chemical analysis, and can say that I find them well purified from fusil oil, and entirely free from poisons said to be contained in much of the liquors of commerce. Your whiskies are mild and of good flavor, and I do not hesitate to cheerfully recommend them for medical and other purposes where PURE LIQUORS are useful. Yours truly,
THOMAS E. JENKINS, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9, 1869.

San Francisco Assaying & Refining Works, W. H. RHEA & CO.:
GENTLEMEN: We have carefully analyzed the samples of Whisky marked "Rhea Whiskies," manufactured and purified by HEATH, SMITH & CO., wholesale dealers in Old Copper Distilled Whiskies, Louisville, Ky., for Fusil Oil and the usual adulterations and impurities of Whiskies, and fail to find any such impurities.
JOHN HEWSTON, JR.,
Chemist and Sup't San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.
First Premium at the Georgia State Fair in....1869.
First Premium at the Arkansas State Fair in....1869.
First Premium at the Alabama State Fair in....1869.
These Whiskies take precedence wherever they are known.
Our goods are offered to those in the trade who desire a Copper Whisky strictly pure—no mixing—no adulteration—no poison—no addition of any foreign substances whatever. Druggists and dealers are solicited to call and examine our stock or send us their orders. Our prices are lower than those of any other goods of equal age, saying nothing about their superior purity.

HEATH, SMITH & CO.,
No. 29 Fourth street, between Main and river.
de18 SuTu&F13m

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6 10@6 25; common to good extra $6 60@6 85; good to choice $6 90@7 20; white Western extra $7 20@7 65; extra Ohio $6 80@7 45; St. Louis $6 90@8 75. Rye flour $4 75@6 10. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is lower at 94c. Wheat, the market is dull; receipts 6,000 bushels; red amber $1 58 @1 60; new spring $1 52@1 54 bid and $1 55@1 56 asked. Rye, the market is easier; Western $1 10 in store. Barley, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Canada West $1 10. Barley malt is quiet. Corn, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts 2,100 bushels; No 2 mixed 85@87c; yellow 88c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 4,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 63@65c. Leather is unchanged; South American 27@30c. Wool, the market is firm; domestic fleece 44@53c; unwashed 35@38½c; pulled 31@45c; California 25@28c. Hay is unchanged. Hops, choice are scarce; State 8@12c; Western active at 9c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13¼@16¼c; Java 18@22c. Sugar, the demand is light but holders are firm; Cuba 9½@10½c. Molasses, N. O. dull at 58@70c. Rice 6¼@8c. Petroleum, crude 15½c; refined 25½c. Mess pork, new $22 50; old $21 50; prime $19 50; prime mess, new, $21 75@22; seller March and April $22 25@22 75. Dressed hogs $9 50@9 87½. Beef is steady; mess $10@15, extra mess $15@17 50. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $28@32. Cut meats are firm; hams 14¼@15¼c; shoulders 7¼@8c. Middles are quiet; long clear 11c; short rib 11c. Lard is dull; prime steam 13@13¼c; kettle rendered 13½c; seller March 13¼c. Butter 12@28c for Western and 20@40c for State. Cheese 13@16c.

LATEST—6 p. m.—Flour, there is a moderate export demand at 5@10c for shipping grades of extra. Beef is firm with a fair export demand for France. Lard, seller April 13½c. Eggs 28@30c for fresh and 20@23c for limed. Other articles unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper is unchanged. Ingot copper, Lake Superior 22@22¼c. Pig iron, Scotch $32@33 and American $28@30. Bar iron is unchanged. Sheet iron, Russia 10½@11c gold. Nails are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The week closes on a still, lifeless market, and it is not surprising when we find such an extortionate rate of freights established against this city by railroad monopolists. On 100 lbs of freight there is a difference between this city and Baltimore, which would make the freights on one case of prints $2 70 against New York. The result is shown in the timidity with which buyers purchase goods, and anything that can be bought of agents here to ship from Baltimore is ordered expressly in that way. It is to be hoped that this state of things will not exist long, for it would be detrimental to our city trade. There is a great scarcity of water existing at the East and the mills, consequently, are not turning out the usual quantity of textile fabrics, nor have they got enough to bleach, hence agents are firm in their views to-day on bleached muslins; but, nevertheless, no advance has been established, except 1c on New York Mills and Wamsutta yard-wide muslins, as advised yesterday. The Pepperell 10-4 sheetings are jobbing at 2½c below what agents will accept. In other makes there is no particular change to notice. Prints are heavy and firm at 11c for all regular brands. Printing cloths are scarce and intrinsically too high at 7¼c. Delaines are in fine assortment and are opening low at 18c. Pacific lawns are in choice display at 14c for fancies, and 15c for black and white and assorted colors, and fancy organdies on 1,400 cloths.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¾c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal; family $6 25@6 40. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; red winter $1 27@1 30. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 53@55c. Rye, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $1 05. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect; choice fall $1@1 05. Groceries are steady and unchanged. Oils are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Eggs, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 20c. Butter is dull and prices are drooping at 25@30c. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand; factory 15@15½c. Cloverseed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $11 50@11 75. Timothy seed, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $6 25@6 50. Provisions are dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; mess pork is held at $22. Lard, 12c for steam and 12¼@12½c for kettle. Bulk meats 8c, 10½c and 11c. Bacon 9¾c, 11¼c and 13c; there is only a limited jobbing demand and large sales could not be made at quotations. Hogs, none in market; the receipts were but 300 head and were taken by butchers. Whisky, the demand is light but holders are firm at 88c. Exchange at par. Gold 111½. Money market easy at 7@9 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 14@14½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are easier; superfine winter $5 25@5 50; double extra do $5 75@6. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; No 2 red fall, inspected, $1 43@1 45. Corn, the demand is fair but at lower rates; mixed in bulk, across the river, 48@49c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 47@53c in bulk. Barley and rye, there is nothing doing. Whisky is steady at 90c. Tobacco is unchanged. Hemp is without change. Mess pork is nominal at $22@22 25; jobbing lots $22 50. Bulk meats are dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; for clear rib and clear sides loose 10¼@10¾c were refused for round lots. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand. Lard is quiet and jobbing at 12¼@12½c for tierce and 14c for keg. Hogs are steady at $7@7 50; extra $7 75. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,900 barrels of flour, 14 200 bushels of wheat, 10,400 bushels corn, 12,700 bushels oats, 400 bushels rye, 300 bushels barley, 560 head hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is dull. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is active, closing at $1 23@1 23¼; this afternoon the market was steady at $1 23@1 24¼. Corn, No 2, the market is active, closing firm at 50¼c cash; this afternoon the market was quiet but firm. Oats, No 2, the market is quiet, closing at 46c. Rye, No 2, the market is quiet at 84c. Barley, No 2, the market is dull and prices declined 2@3c; sales at 73@74c. Highwines are quiet at 88c. Provisions are quiet; mess pork closed at $22 25@22 37½ cash, and $22 62½ for seller March; $23 for seller April. Lard 12¼@12¾c. Hogs, dressed are quiet at $8@8 25; live are active at $7@7 60. Cattle are dull at $3 75@6 50. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 bbls of flour, 54,000 bushels of wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, 27,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 7,000 bushels barley, 10,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels corn, 650 bushels oats, 400 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 3,000 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the demand is light but holders are firm at 14¼@14½c; receipts for the past day 2,542 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 1,288 bales. Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced to $8@9. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 64@65c. Oats, the market is bare. Hay, the market is dull at $21@24. Bran is scarce and firm at $27. Mess pork, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $23. Lard is quiet and prices drooping at 12@14c. Bacon, the market is dull and prices a shade lower; sides 12@13c. Bulk meats are dull and prices have declined to 8½c, 10¼c and 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Flour, the demand is fair but at lower rates; double extra $6 87½; double extra $7; triple extra $7 25. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm at 78@79c. Bran $1 35. Hay, prime $24@25. Bacon, shoulders 10½c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; stock on hand 28,000 sacks; prime 15@15½c. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 121¾; sight drafts on New York ¼ discount. Gold 111¼. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Flour, the demand is light but holders are firm; extra family $6 50@7 75. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Indiana red $1 60@1 63; Ohio amber $1 62@1 65. Rye is held at $1. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; yellow 79@80c; mixed 77@78c. Oats 59@60c. Barley 90c. Petroleum is unchanged. Whisky 94c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Flour, the market is quiet and weak; Western family $7 50@8 50. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 65. Corn, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; yellow 80c. Oats 56@58c. Rye 90c@$1. Mess pork $23. Bacon, shoulders 10½c; clear rib sides 13c; sides 13c; hams 16@18c. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky is dull at 95c.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the market is firm; low middling 13¼c. Bulk meats are active; clear sides 11¼c; clear rib sides 11c; shoulders 8¾c packed. Bacon, clear sides 12¼c; shoulders 10c; hams 14¾c; sugar-cured hams 16¼c. Lard 13c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Wheat 95c@$1 30. Flour $4 50@7 50.

Cotton Statement.

MOBILE, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 14¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling 14½@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton, there is more doing; middling 14¾c.

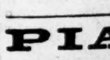
GALVESTON, Feb. 4.—Cotton, the market is quiet; good ordinary 12¾c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the cattle market, upon comparison with last week's operations, there is quotably a decline from ¼ to ½c on live weight; it is most marked in heavy cattle, such as bulls, oxen and coarse fat steers; medium weights sell more readily, but mixed herds have been down to prices ruling a fortnight ago, when a very marked depression existed.

A RARE CHANCE!
An old and well-known
Millinery Establishment,
STOCK AND FIXTURES
For sale at a BARGAIN. For further information call at No. 124 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

SPECKMANN & DIX
70 FOURTH ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Builders'
AND
RAILROAD
HARDWARE
CUTLERY,
AND
Patent Locks.
RAILROAD
70 FOURTH ST.
HARDWARE

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

DIRECTORY
OF
LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery & Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main st., bet. 5th & 6th.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. 4th & 5th. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7 Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, cor. 6th & Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 4th, bet Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 4th, bet Green & Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 156 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

China, Glass, Queensw're, House Furnish'ng
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. 4th & Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 3d, bet. Main & River.

Corsets and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Everybody Takes it—Brady's Family Bitters
D. C. BRADY & CO., 87 4th, bet. Main & River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, &c.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 110 & 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain & Gen'l Commis'n Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th st. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near 4th.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above 3d.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th, bet. Main & riv.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 W Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, bet. 4th & 5th.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting, &c.
G. BAURMAN & CO. 289 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner 3d.

Lithographers, Engravers, & Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 & 120 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.

Laces, Embroideries, and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 165 4th, bet. Market & Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer and Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 3d. bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner 3d & Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, 64 4th, opposite National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, 118 Main st., bet. 3d & 4th.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Mrs. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL. S. HAYS, 160 4th st.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 4th, bet Main & Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s B'k

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
SINGER'S—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 53 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

LECTURES.

The Literary Event of the Season.

MISS KATE FIELD,

Who is pronounced one of the most eloquent and popular female speakers in America, will deliver her celebrated Lecture entitled

"CHARLES DICKENS,
AUTHOR, ACTOR, MAN."

In Weisiger Hall
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

This lecture is creating a profound sensation everywhere.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats for sale at Faulds' music store. fe3 FrSuTu&We

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

REV. W. H. MILBURN

At Weisiger Hall.

MONDAY, FEB. 6.

Subject—"What a Blind Man saw in Paris."

TUESDAY, FEB. 7.

Subject—"Andrew Jackson."

Admission .... 50 cts.

School tickets, admitting any connected with the public or private schools of the city and vicinity and apprentices, 25 cts.

Tickets for sale at D. P Faulds', Wm. Kendrick's, C. P. Barnes & Bro.'s, and W. H. Bulkley's.

Reserved seats in all cases 25c extra: to be procured at D. P. Faulds' music house.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—The sixth and last lecture of the present course will be given by the celebrated traveler and lecturer, Mr. George Kennan, at Weisiger Hall, Feb. 17. Subject—"The Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus." fe2 d8

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Engagement of the celebrated and talented young actress,

MISS ANNIE WARD TIFFANY

Who will appear in her great character of Hester Grazebrook.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, will be acted the comedy of the

UNEQUAL MATCH.

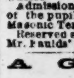
Hester Grazebrook........Miss Annie Ward Tiffany.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Masonic Temple

Mons. and Mad. Mueller's
GRAND
Annual Exhibition of Fancy Dancing

By their Pupils will be given on Friday Evening, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock, At the large hall of MASONIC TEMPLE.



The magnificent Grand Fairy Dance of the Sylphides, or the Nine Muses of Parnassus, with all the Most celebrated Fancy Dances of the age, will be presented; also the latest Parlor Dances of Europe and America. After this will follow one of the most wonderful and laughable Extravaganzas in the world, the dancing of a Quadrille by eight large, fat FISHES, four white Fish, and four Cat Fish, which have been trained to dance on land or water.

Admission $1; children 50 cts. Tickets to be had of the pupils, Prof. Mueller, music stores, and at Masonic Temple.

Reserved seats, 25 cents extra—can be secured at Mr. Faulds' music store, Main st. fe5 Su&Th

A GRAND BALL
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
BUTCHERS' UNION, LOUISVILLE,
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14, 1871.

Committee of Arrangements—John M. Letterle, Philip Burg, Sol. Strauss, Dan'l Klump, Phil. Montz.
Chief Floor Manager—Jacob Hartman.
Floor Managers—Fred. Frank, Fred. Krauth, John Lapp, Nic. Klump, Dan Klump, Frank Bushard, Wm. Schick, Gotlieb Layer, Fred. Walter. Tickets, $1. fe5 dtd

FIRST ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
Flint-Glass Blowers' Association of Louisville,
To be given at ODD-FELLOWS' HALL
On Friday Evening, February 10, 1871.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR—P. Clair.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—P. Clair, J. A. Bays, W. T. Adams, J. T. Glinley.
FLOOR MANAGERS—M. F. Clair, W. E. Thomas, Jos. Niland, W. C. Steward, Jas. Clair, John Malloy.
Grand March at 9 o'clock precisely. Carpenters band will be in attendance. Tickets $1.

FIRST GRAND ANNUAL BALL
—OF—
Martha Washington Lodge, No. 22
D. O. S. C.,
Will be Given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday Evening, Feb. 13, 1871.
Tickets, $1. Supper served at 12 o'clock. ja29 Su3

THE DOMINICAN FAIR,
FOR THE
Benefit of the Dominican Church,
At Masonic Temple,

EVERY evening of the present week and on Monday evening of next. feb2 dtl

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—2 blacksmiths, 3 wagon-makers, 1 gardeners, 6 men with wives, 2 male cooks, baker, 1 cooper, 2 barbers, 4 shoemakers, 1 tailor, collector, 1 copyist, 6 drivers, 1 porter, 10 agents, waiters, 200 farm hands, plow-boys, &c. For hire, apply to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A person of good education and honest, to take charge of a department of business in the city that will afford a respectable competence. If a suitable party will apply, permanent employment can be obtained. Address for one week, name, residence, and references, B., this office. fe5 d3*

WANTED—The accounts of 1,000 business men of this city for collection. Accounts of long standing promptly collected at the office of Blanchard's Collection Bureau, No. 91 Third street, up stairs. References required. fe5 d2*

WANTED—10 CANVASSERS AND COLLECTORS—Call Monday morning at Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 91 Third street, up stairs. fe5 d2*

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT — TINNER — A young man a good workman, just out of his apprenticeship, wants a situation at the tinning business. Address SMITH, P. O. Box 345, Cincinnati, Ohio. fe5 d2*

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy 3 pleasant rooms (2 of them front), on reasonable terms, with satisfactory references. Call at No. 12 Magazine street, corner of Seventh. fe5 d2*

WANTED—OCCUPANTS AND BOARDERS—3 steady young men to occupy a comfortable room, with board, suitable for clerks of small salary. Inquire at this office. fe5 d3

WANTED—TWO WHITE GIRLS— One to do washing and ironing and general house-work and one to do nursing. Apply to L. FRANCKE, south side Market, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. fe4 d5*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—Age from 18 to 20. Must be a good penman and not afraid of office work. Address, in own hand, with reference, D. & fe4 dtf

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madam O'DAI the Medium, can be consulted at No. 20 East Main street, up stairs. fe3 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—One or two rooms can be had in a private family, with first-class board. None need apply but those with unexceptionable reference and who are willing to pay for good accommodations. Address, with name, G. A. N. fe1 dtf

WANTED—Money to loan on watches, diamonds and valuables of every description. Eagle Loan Office, sign of the Golden Balls, 95 Fifth st., near Market. JOHN A. O'BRIEN. fe1 deod2w

WANTED—$10,000—A corporation which is authorized by special act of the Kentucky Legislature to borrow money at 10 per cent. interest, will pay that sum for ten or twelve thousand dollars for from one to three years, giving as security valuable improved business property worth double or triple the amount. Interest payable monthly or quarterly as may be desired. Capitalists or guardians wishing to invest their money safely and profitably can have an interview by addressing a line to "ADVERTISER," care Courier-Journal office. ja31 d6&w1*

WANTED— ENGINE — A good second hand steam engine 10 to 15 horse power. Any person having such an article, in good condition, for sale at a fair price can find a purchaser by addressing S. B. T., Commercial office, Louisville, Ky. ja27 dtt

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable females find places free. no17 tf

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90 Postoffice. de24

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—On Magazine street, bet. Ninth and Tenth, south side, No 114. Lot 3x165 to an alley. Six elegant rooms, hall, and long porch; handsomely papered and oak grained; marbleized mantels; inside shutters; double parlors; ceilings 14 feet high. Will sell cheap. Apply to J. R. KNOTT, at K. P. Thixton's, opposite, or BUCKEL & SHAFFER, No. 266 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. fe5 d3

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A BOARDING-HOUSE—Situated on Green street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. House full of boarders. The furniture will be sold cheap. Apply at 291 Green, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts. fe5 d3*

FOR SALE—A SALOON—Doing a good business. Can be purchased at a fair price if application is made for it soon. Good reasons given for selling. Apply for terms, &c., on the premises, No. 37 Market st., bet. First and Brook. fe4 d3*

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, AND STEAM-GAUGE—All in complete order, for $150 cash. Apply at No. 103 Second st. fe3 d3*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—I will sell my house on Market street, No. 150, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, 29 feet front by 200 deep to an alley. For particulars, see H. PRIESSLER. fe2 d13

FOR SALE—One upright steam engine of 8 or 10-horse power, and boiler, cheap, if called for soon. Inquire at HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO., southeast corner Fifth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. ja31 d12

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no27 dtt

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A FARM—Of 130 acres, situated in Harrison county, Ind., one mile from the Ohio river, and near Amsterdam. Good frame house, 3,000 choice fruit trees, and 500 grape vines. For particulars, apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. fe5 d3

FOR SALE—FARMS—An improved farm of 165 acres, 16 miles from Louisville, on Shelby railroad, half a mile from Taylor Station; good society, schools and churches convenient. Also, 145 acres Ohio river bottom land, near Uniontown, Ky. For terms, apply to J. W. HAYS, Jr., and W. E. P. JOHNSON, attorneys-at-law, No. 11 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. ja30 deodtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—PART OF A NICE HOUSE—On Fourth street, suitable for a small family, with all conveniences for housekeeping. Address for two days H. S., with real name of applicant, and where they may be seen. References given and required.

FOR RENT—ROOM—One nicely-furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen (without board), can be secured at reasonable rates, if early application is made at 157 Chestnut, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Reference required.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY-AND-ATTIC HOUSE—On First street, second door north of Breckinridge, west side. Apply on the premises to MRS. NANCY SCOTT.

FOR RENT—A ROOM—A well-furnished front room, without board, at No. 279 Sixth street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On 2d and 3d floors of building No. 32 Main, bet. Second and Third sts. Apply on the premises. fe5 d3*

FOR RENT—FARM—95 acres of land on the Cane Run road. New cottage with 3 rooms. No out-buildings. All fenced. All cleared land. Three miles from city limits. Rent $500 per year. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 Jefferson st. fe4 d3

FOR LEASE—2 STONE-QUARRIES—Already opened and ready for blasting, situated on the Workhouse road, east of Guthrie's enlargement, and adjoining the city limits. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. fe3 deodtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house, on the west side of Eighth street, between Grayson and Walnut. Rent low to a good tenant. None other need apply at No. 104 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson. JAMES R. TIMMONS. fe4 dtf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE—On College street, between Brook and Floyd, containing all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises, No. 87 College street. fe3 d7*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story brick dwelling-house, 134 Breckinridge, bet. Fourth and Fifth, at $600 per annum. Inquire of W. P. McDOWELL, Citizens' Bank. fe3 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsomely-furnished sleeping-room, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. Apply at 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. fe2 d3*

FOR RENT OR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE WITH LARGE LOT—With all modern improvements and conveniences, situated on the west side of Fourth street, between Kentucky and Oak streets. Apply to W. A. KLIESSENDORFF, No. 2 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main sts. ja29 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 287, on the east side of Third street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway; 9 rooms, with gas and water, &c. Apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, or to Col. VANDYKE, next door south. ja31 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable front office, on the second floor of the building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Main sts. Apply to EMMET FIELD, No. 7 Court Place. ja28 d13

FOR RENT—OFFICE—The very desirable office No. 112 Jefferson street, next below Courier-Journal counting-room, well adapted for an insurance or real estate agency or broker's office. Apply at Courier-Journal office. ja18 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on Seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. ja17 dtf

FOR RENT — A LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—North side Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth. No. 323. Apply to J. L. Brown, Agent, No. 159½ Jefferson, near Fifth. ja13 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st. de18 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de dtt

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtt

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no1 dtt

LOST.

LOST—KEYS—On the evening of Feb bunch of keys, between Tenth and on Jefferson street. Any person finding confer a favor by returning them to the ow 309 West Jefferson, or at Sutton's drug store, per Tenth and Jefferson.

LOST—TERRIER—A black and tan English rier dog, with "S. T. M." engraved on coll swers to the name of Nellie. A liberal rewa be paid for her delivery at S. T. MOORE corner Fourth and Main, or No. 244 We

LOST—SLEEVE-BUTTON—On Friday large gold sleeve button. Any one fi will be liberally rewarded by returni 330 Sixth street, between Broadway a

LOST—POCKET-BOOK — Red, bou containing $48 and two baby's gold eral reward will be given. Please leave at Journal office.

LOST— MONEY— POCKET-BOOK— Con about seventy dollars, one twenty-do ore ten, two fives, a roll of ten dollars pieces, and five dollars in 25-cent pieces, change. Last remembered to have it out on between Market and Jefferson. A libera will be paid for it if left at this office or at C. T drug store, corner Market and Preston sts. fe

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With pleasant front r tleman and lady or single gen'leme Fifth street. fe4 d4*

BOARDING—Two nice rooms, furnish furnished, with board, can be obtain vate family, by applying at 289 Sixth Chestnut and Broadway. References fe1 deod3*

BOARDING—A few vacant roo House, corner Second and Jeffer handsome suite of rooms.